



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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NEARLY 2,000 PLACES ABROAD

are mentioned in the Publisher's booklet describing the Colonial and Foreign Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In each of the places named live business-men are trading in drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, perfumery, soaps, toilet-articles, optical and photographic goods, surgical appliances, druggists' sundries, machinery for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes, etc.

A copy of the

Colonial Issue

will go to all genuine buyers of chemists' supplies in each of these places, as well as to all *C. & D.* subscribers at Home and Abroad. The opportunity for developing a profitable Overseas connection is too good to be missed. So firms that have not already done so should send instructions for advertising without delay. The address is 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and the date of publication for the Colonial Issue is

April 29.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

The world's production of ginger is the subject of a note on p. 65.

A Colonial chemist severely criticises the curriculum proposals (p. 67).

A further appreciation of Dr. John Attfield by Mr. John R. Jackson is printed on p. 67.

Mr. E. J. Parry tells how arachis oil is qualitatively determined in olive oil (p. 66).

Replies to over fifty correspondents are given on pp. 68-70. They include numerous formulas and new ideas.

A *quid pro quo* is what we suggest this week *re* the Minor curriculum—that is, not to impose it in Great Britain until the right of dispensing medical prescriptions is reserved to pharmacists (p. 50).

Amongst the scientific topics dealt with on p. 46 are corycavidine, French peppermint oils, and the alkaloids of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

The "Poliglota Vade-Mecum de Internacia Farmacio" has been published, which contains in nine languages the names of frequently-used drugs and chemicals.

A new licence for the sale by wholesalers of rectified spirits in any quantity is now before Parliament in a new clause of the Revenue Bill (p. 45). The reasons for it and how it has evolved are explained in an article on p. 48.

Besides the new regulations for mineral acids (which were exclusively published by the *C. & D.* last week) amended regulations as to agri-horticultural licences are proposed, covering the requirements of limited companies and assistants (p. 49).

The Week's News.

The saccharin litigation has been settled (p. 39).

Boots' are to build a new shop in Princes Street, Edinburgh (p. 36).

The attempt to reform German pharmacy by legislation has been abandoned (p. 38).

The All-British Shopping Week has had little effect on London pharmacy. See notes on p. 34.

Mr. Glyn-Jones is asking a question in Parliament about the C.S.S.A., Ltd., Board at Somerset House for orders from the clerks (p. 45).

We give on p. 57 some particulars of the career of Mr. A. B. Baker, the new President of the Dewsbury Pharmacists' Association.

Fines and costs amounting to 31l. have been imposed in London on a limited company which sold ten dutiable medicines unstamped (p. 40).

The North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society discussed the Minor examination proposals last week, and agreed to them reluctantly (p. 54).

Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., having been addressed by Cardiff chemists as to the retail price of their soap, wrote in reply an explanatory letter which is printed on pp. 57-8.

Mr. Rutherford Hill has received a valuable testimonial from Scottish pharmacists on his completion of twenty-five years as Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland (p. 55).

It was contended in the North London Police Court this week that Gregory's powder made with magnesium carbonate is not sold to the prejudice of the customer, because it is better than the B.P. (p. 40).

Useful and instructive problems in dispensing have been discussed before the Edinburgh C.A. & A.A. and the Liverpool Chemists' Association. At the latter also the question of co-operation in pharmacy was debated (pp. 58-9).

Trade and Market Matters.

Market alterations, which are fairly numerous, include higher rates for Japanese refined camphor, lemon oil, pepper, and ipecacuanha. Articles more or less cheaper include copper sulphate, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, Tonquin musk, ergot, turpentine, quicksilver, mercurials, antimony, benzols, and ammonia sulphate. Business is quiet (p. 61).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Letters are now to be carried from Australia with a penny stamp.

Mr. Bonar Law has been returned as M.P. for Bootle with an increased majority over his opponent, Mr. Max Muspratt, F.C.S.

The poison-licences held by Mr. J. Bees and Mr. Albert James Nulton (Nulton & Co.), Penarth, have been renewed by the Glamorgan County Council.

The premises of Timothy White Co., Ltd., High Street, Maidenhead, were broken into early on Sunday morning, stock to the value of 6*l.* being stolen.

Some particulars of the life of William Allen, the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society, are given in an article in the "East London Observer," which deals in an interesting manner with the Quakers of old East London.

By an order of the Board of Trade, gazetted on March 17, chemical balances are added to Class 5 of the maximum rates and charges fixed under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, which is the 4.3*d.* per ton per mile rate (for the first twenty miles) exclusive of terminal charges.

At the close of the annual meeting of the Sheffield Branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, on March 25, Mr. H. R. G. Skelton, the Hon. Secretary, was the recipient of a handsome marble clock as an acknowledgment of his services during the past four years.

A memorial tablet to the late Mr. H. W. Cox, who died last year from x-rays dermatitis, has been placed on the wall of the vestibule of the Hackney Town Hall. The tablet was unveiled on March 24 by the Mayor, in the presence of Mrs. Cox and her three sons, and the local members of Parliament.

The Glamorgan County Council's sub-committee in the reports on claims in regard to the damage caused by the Mid-Rhondda riots of last November, states that it had directed that the following sums be offered in discharge of claims: J. W. Richards, chemist and druggist, Pandy Square, Tonypandy, 150*l.*; Boots Ltd., Tonypandy, 20*l.* 10*s.*

The annual dinner of the Society of Dyers and Colourists was held at the Great Northern Victoria Hotel, Bradford, on March 29. The second award of the Perkin medal was made to Professor Dr. Adolf V. Baeyer, of Munich, for his synthesis of indigo, 1878. Professor Baeyer was represented by Professor W. H. Perkin, Manchester University.

The thirteenth annual smoking-concert of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, which is their principal social fixture of the year, will be held at Stone's Restaurant, The Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., on April 5, at 8 p.m. Tickets (1*s.* each) can be obtained from Mr. J. Hassell France, Hon. Secretary, 47 Ouseley Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

An interesting description of Dr. Sverdrup, Scandinavian apothecary, and his shop in Limehouse, London, E., appeared in the "Morning Leader" of March 23. The doctor is seventy-four years old, and the room, which is described "as partly a museum, partly a bachelor's quarters, partly a drawing-room, and partly a chemist's shop," is said to reflect the doctor's own versatile character and many-sided knowledge and adventures. Dr. Sverdrup's chief distinction is stated as being the only man in London who can make up prescriptions written in Scandinavian.

The Public Weal.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on local governing bodies:

Mr. William King, chemist, to the Ipswich Guardians.
Mr. Major Hill, chemist, to the Wisbech Town Council.
Mr. T. W. Townley, Ph.C., to the Keswick Urban District Council.
Mr. T. C. Lamb, J.P., Ph.C., Chatham, to the Medway Board of Guardians.
Mr. R. D. Doble, to the Tavistock Urban District Council.
Mr. Doble headed the poll.

Local Shopping-weeks.

For the Bath Shopping-week the following chemists are exhibiting: Bright & Pryke, 26 Southgate Street; Mr. W. J. Hallett, 10 Stall Street; and Steele & Marsh, 6 Milsom Street.

The following chemists are making special displays in connection with the Portsmouth and Southsea Shopping-week: At Southsea—Cruse & Co., Ltd., Mr. T. O. Barlow, and Mr. H. S. Ford, of Palmerston Road; Arnold & Son, 2 King's Road; Mr. T. A. White, 37 Elm Grove; Timothy White Co., Ltd.; Mr. H. J. Chase, 149 Albert Road; Mr. W. H. Bown, 50 Victoria Road North. At Portsmouth—Mr. F. H. Ruoff and Mr. B. T. J. Elliott, of London Road; and Brewis & McIntosh, Lake Road.

A window-dressing competition under the auspices of the Whitehaven Traders' Association is to be held in that town from April 1 to April 8. Messrs. F. B. Bennett (Chairman) and W. H. Gass, chemists, are members of the Competition Committee in the "Things to Use" section. The competitors include the following pharmacists: Mr. H. Clarke, 6A Lowther Street; Mr. W. H. Gass, 12 King Street; Mr. J. H. Grayson, 2 King Street; Harrington & Nicholson, 21 Lowther Street; Mr. W. H. Wandless, 83 Duke Street, and Wilson & Kitchen, 27 King Street.

"All-British" Shopping Week.

The week ending April 1 has been largely boomed in London as an "All-British" shopping week, the idea being that in shops should be shown only goods of British manufacture or mainly manufactured in Great Britain. The movement was well supported by the large drapery establishments, but did not affect chemists except in regard to perfumery and optical goods. At Harrod's Stores, Brompton, the special sale took place of Luce's Eau de Cologne for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital, which has already been referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There is every indication that a favourable result will be attained. Among the shops where "All-British" displays are being held are those of the Berkeley Filter Co., 121 Oxford Street, London, W.; Erasmic Co., Ltd., 117 Oxford Street; Ross, Ltd., 111 New Bond Street; and W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., 313 High Holborn, W.C. Although some signs of the movement were apparent in chemists' shops in other parts of the Metropolis, the position was well summed up in what a pharmacist stated to a C. & D. representative: "So far as the strictly professional side of our business is concerned—and people forget sometimes that we are to be classed with professional men—pharmacy is too world-wide in its comprehensiveness, too cosmopolitan in its nature and character, for anyone, no matter how patriotic or enterprising he may be, to select a display which in all particulars could be honestly and accurately designated 'All British' in origin and manufacture."

Birmingham Notes.

Alderman Clayton, Ph.C., of the City Council, has been Chancellor of the Local Exchequer for twenty-six years and has only failed once (through illness) to attend and make his budget.

"The Post" has come again this week to the assistance of the would-be dabbler in the production of a "patent medicine." He cannot be a pharmacist for the Editor gives him careful directions, but warns him about the Sale of Poisons Act, which he must not offend.

Dr. Auden, medical officer to the Education Committee, in his report says 600 children at any given time are excluded, through suffering from ringworm, from the Birmingham schools. He says the only speedy and safe cure is x-rays treatment, and he recommends installing an apparatus.

An important conference between the City authorities (including the medical officer and the city analyst (Mr. Liversedge, Ph.C.) and the makers of aerated-waters was held at Birmingham on March 23. Mr. Liversedge explained that the presence of lead had been discovered in many samples of water, and it was felt desirable to inform those

concerned, as the matter was somewhat general. Fifty per cent. of the soda-water samples examined were "a glaring fraud," as there was no alkali present. An "artesian-well water" was drawn from the city water supply. The manufacturers, through Mr. Shaw, of Hill Top, thanked the authorities for the kindly and courteous action.

Fires.

An outbreak of fire on the floor above the premises of Messrs. Sansom Bros., chemists, Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, was extinguished before serious damage was done.

A fire occurred at the pharmacy of Mr. H. W. Mackereth, chemist, Market Place, Ulverston, owing to the bursting of the rubber tubing connecting a gas stove, and the flame igniting the hot ingredients of some furniture-polish, which an assistant was making. The flames were extinguished by the use of a chemical extinguisher before the arrival of the fire-brigade.

The Theft of a Platinum Bottle.

A platinum bottle worth several hundred pounds has mysteriously disappeared from the works of Messrs. William Pearce & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Limehouse, London, E. Mr. William Pearce, M.P., has made the following statement to our Parliamentary representative in reference to the disappearance of the bottle:

"A platinum-bottle valued at about 560*l.* is missing from the chemical-works of Messrs. William Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Limehouse. The bottle stands some 3 ft. in height and has a diameter of about 6 in. It is made of pure platinum, and its value is more than twice that of gold. The bottle was used for cooling acids, and although the plant with which it was connected was not at work at the time, its position was considered to be secure from interference by anyone. It has, however, disappeared under circumstances which leave no doubt that it has been stolen. Searching inquiries are being made. The report that the bottle was left unguarded is absolutely incorrect; on the contrary, every reasonable precaution for its safety had been taken."

From Various Courts.

At Carnarvon on March 23, Albert Mills was sent to prison for seven days for stealing a brush from Mr. J. H. Jones, The Castle Square Pharmacy, Carnarvon.

At Lambeth Police Court on March 27, Ernest William Ansdell was remanded on a charge of maliciously giving poison (believed to be oxalic acid) to his sweetheart's father, Arthur Wilcox.

At York on March 28, Joseph Henry Pratt was bound over under the Probation Act for stealing 1*s.* from his employers, Messrs. Saville & Son, chemists, 4 Goodramgate, York. The prosecutors did not press the charge.

At Birmingham on March 28, Alice Jackson (18) and Betsy B. Shannon (12) were remanded on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Mary Ann Shannon by administering potassium cyanide. It was alleged that the elder defendant induced the child to place a piece of the poison in her mother's tea.

At Lymm on March 23, Fred Jennings (16) was committed for trial for misdemeanour to the Chester Assizes (*C. & D.*, March 25, p. 423). Dr. J. Carter Bell, the Cheshire County analyst, stated in his evidence that the tea remaining in the teapot ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pint) contained 10 grains of carbolic acid, a quantity which would not kill anyone.

At Plymouth on March 21, William Francis Northmore was sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing 25*l.* from Mr. Walter Coad Hender, chemist and druggist, of 62 Tothill Road, Plymouth. Mr. Hender met accused at the workhouse while dispensing there, and engaged him to do odd jobs at his pharmacy out of sympathy. He had spent all the money except two farthings.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on March 30, Charles Stanley Brumwell (18), chemist's assistant, and Leslie Hamer (24), actor, pleaded guilty to a charge of administering chloroform to Mrs. A. C. McFarlane, with intent to rob (*C. & D.*, March 11, p. 341). The drug-habit was stated to have warped Hamer's moral judgment. On behalf of Brumwell it was stated that his employers, Messrs. Prichard & Constance, 64 Haymarket, S.W., were willing to take him back. The prosecutrix also recom-

mended both prisoners to mercy. Sentence was postponed until next session, the prisoners remaining in custody.

At the resumed inquiry at Hanley, into the death of Daniel Bettany (*C. & D.*, March 25, p. 423), it was stated that an analysis of the Sloan's liniment showed that it contained oil of thyme, impregnated with 1.3 per cent. of capsicin. Dr. Phillips said he considered that the liniment was used rather too strongly, and it set up a blister and finally a wound in the foot. Septicæmia followed. The jury found in accordance with the medical evidence.

Football.

S. Figgis & Co.'s F.C. v. Alden & Co.'s F.C.—Played at Shepherd's Bush on March 25. Both sides were well represented, the first-named club securing a victory by two goals to *nil*.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The report of the Dublin Port and Docks for 1910 shows that 1,684 tons of drugs and chemicals were imported during the year into Dublin, as compared with 1,641 tons in 1909.

The Local Government Board have pointed out to the Boyle Board of Guardians that the proposed abolition of the post of dispenser is a retrograde step. Several Guardians claimed that the salary of 80*l.* per annum is too high, and it is proposed to offer the position to the dispenser who sends in the lowest tender.

Belfast Notes.

Messrs. Hugh Marshall & Sons, druggists, have opened a branch on Falls Road, Belfast, and placed a qualified chemist in charge.

Miss E. Perrott, druggist, 391-393 Newtownards Road, Belfast, has retired from business, the premises having been taken by a cycle firm.

At a meeting of the Windsor Ward Committee of the Belfast Unionist Municipal Association on March 24, it was unanimously decided to nominate Mr. D. W. Elliott, Ph.C., Shaftesbury Square, for re-election on the Belfast Poor-Law Board.

The list of public subscriptions to the Belfast Memorial to the late Dr. Wm. B. McQuitty includes the following: Sir Wm. Whitla, L.P.S.I., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Jas. Guiler, M.P.S.I., 5*l.* 5*s.*; R. W. McKnight, Ph.C., I. W. Nicholl, M.P.S.I., 2*l.* 2*s.* each; J. B. Hay, Windsor Medical Hall, and James Tate, M.P.S.I., 1*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. John Adams, Ph.C., has opened a business at Sinclair's Buildings, 281 Upper Newtownards Road, Ballyhackmore, Belfast, in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Crail, who has removed to new premises on the same road. Mr. Adams served his apprenticeship in Portrush, and has lately been manager of Lyon's Medical Hall, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

The focussing of the sun's rays through a 4-gallon carboy in Mr. J. D. Carse's shop at 233 Woodstock Road, Belfast, ignited some finger-stalls placed behind the carboy. This happened on Wednesday morning, and as the smoke soon attracted attention the goods were removed before much damage resulted. The case should serve as a timely warning to chemists.

At a meeting of the Library and Technical Committee of Belfast Corporation on March 23, a memorial was read from the Irish Analysts' Association relative to the Parliamentary powers being sought for in the Corporation's Bill in connection with the Textile Testing and Conditioning House. The Association object to testing being done in the Technical Institute.

Miss Guiler, sister of Mr. Jas. Guiler, Ph.C., has organised a Girls' Missionary Society at College Square Presbyterian Church, Belfast, the first public meeting of which was held on March 23. On March 24 Mrs. W. J. Gibson, wife of Mr. W. J. Gibson, druggist, King Street, opened the Empire Bazaar in Mountpottinger Y.M.C.A.—On March 29 Mr. J. Carroll Culbert, Ph.C., Connswater, gave

a lantern-lecture in Newtownards Road Methodist Church on the birds and flowers of the neighbourhood.

Drug and Medical Appliances Contracts.

The following additional tenders have been accepted by Boards of Guardians for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances for the ensuing year :

—	Medicines	Surgical Appliances
Abbeyleix ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Same contractors, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Ballina... ..	Boileau & Boyd, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	S. Connor & Son, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Castlebar ...	Boileau & Boyd, 31%	Adamson & Co., 39%
Clonakelty ...	Sumner & Co., 30%	Cork Chemical and Drug Co., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Enniscorthy ...	Boileau & Boyd, 35%	Clark & Co., 27%
Killala	Sumner & Co. (L pool 39%)	—
Mohill	A. Burns	—
Strokestown ...	Boileau & Boyd, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	S. Connor & Son, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Tuam	Boileau & Boyd, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Adamson & Co., 39%
Urlingford ...	Sumner & Co. (L pool 20%)	Fannin & Co., 35%

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. J. A. Gordon, chemist, Stirling, has sold his business to Mr. Skinner, of Messrs. Walker & Skinner, Stirling.

The Elgin County Council have granted the application of Messrs. Isaac Spencer & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen, to erect a cod-liver oil factory at Lossiemouth.

Edinburgh.

Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., are about to erect a handsome new shop at 102 Princes Street, Edinburgh, where the old building is now being demolished.

Mr. G. H. Lunan, son of Mr. George Lunan, Ph.C., F.C.S., is a student at Edinburgh University Medical School, and his name occurs in the honours lists for senior practical anatomy, pathology, surgery, and practical surgery.

The staff of Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Edinburgh, held their annual dance in Hill Street Hall on March 17. Dancing began at 8.30 p.m. and was kept up with vigour until the early hours of the morning, the committee coming in for high praise for their excellent arrangements.

Glasgow.

Mr. Horace G. Gray, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business belonging to Mr. William Forgie at Broomhall Cross, Crow Road.

Mr. Arnott, chemist and druggist, Alexandra Parade, is removing into larger and more commodious premises a few doors further east from his present shop.

A petition has been presented in the Edinburgh Court of Session at the instance of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., 32 Virginia Street, Glasgow, and Mr. William Greig, sole partner of the New Apothecaries' Co., 57 and 59 Glassford Street, Glasgow, with consent and concurrence of Mrs. Catherine Love, or Suttie, widow of Robert Suttie, chemist, 108 Main Street, Cambuslang, for the appointment of a judicial factor on the estate of the deceased. It is stated in the petition that the deceased died on March 13 last intestate, survived by his widow and two children (one aged thirteen and the other aged nine years). The affairs of the deceased are involved, and it is believed that he died insolvent. So far as is known, his estate consists of the chemist's business at 108 Main Street, Cambuslang, and the stock and fittings thereof. The Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., and the New Apothecaries' Co. are his principal creditors.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE SEQUESTRATION CASE with reference to M. Brunet, the successful pharmacien, is still proceeding, and we reserve particulars until the finish.

FRAUDULENT USE OF BRITISH MARKS.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris announces that a somewhat flagrant case of the fraudulent use of British marks on soaps manufactured in France has been stopped, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Macchi, the managing director of the Compagnie Française des Savonneries Lever Frères.

NEW STEEDS FOR OLD.—Dr. Gabriel Petit, of the Alfort Veterinary School, recently made two injections of radium in the jugular vein of an old horse. It was not only uninjured by this comparatively heroic treatment, but began to lay on flesh and become sleeker and more frisky, as if it had drunk of some equine fountain of youth. A certain amount of radium was thrown off by the animal during the succeeding days, its blood showed traces of radium sulphate, and the number of red corpuscles was increased. Dr. Petit has spoken of preparing a radio-active serum for subcutaneous injections, and some of the leading veterinary surgeons in France are now said to be using radium as a regular treatment for improving the stamina of horses.

THE EMPRESS'S PEPPERMINT.—M. Gachot publishes in a Parisian monthly a curious correspondence between the Empress Marie-Louise (Napoleon I.'s second wife) and Madame de Montebello, widow of the gallant Lannes. It commences in 1814, soon after Napoleon was exiled to Elba, and is most amusing in its petty details. On June 2 Marie-Louise writes (the importance of a woman's P.S. is proverbial): "P.S.—Try and get me some good peppermint, I've lost mine." A second letter the same day gives the tragedy of her pet dog. "Bijou is hurt, three wasps bit his paw; M. Lacounière" (was he a chemist, one wonders?) "is looking after him." Two days afterwards she requires "some good sealing wax," preferring it "red and scented with vanilla."

PRICE-PROTECTION.—It is interesting to note that some of the British and American pharmaceutical preparations which are made up and sold in Paris are now sent out by the manufacturers with a premium ticket attached. As an example, I may mention Fellows' hypophosphites, the selling-price of which is marked on the cover as 4f. 50c., and the minimum price given on the ticket at 4f. (3s. 2d.), the premium being indicated at 80c. This latter amount is, of course, reimbursed to the retail pharmacist on his handing over the ticket. On the reverse of the latter a declaration to the following effect is printed:

"The undersigned hereby declares that he is aware of the fact that no retailer can be entitled to the reduction made by the manufacturers belonging to the group of 'ticket-tistes,' except on the following conditions:

"(1) That he shall not have either sold to the public, or ceded to any second party any one of their products below the price determined by each one of the said manufacturers.

"(2) That he will have observed complete neutrality with regard to these same products—that is to say, he will not have sought by any means to persuade a customer from taking the article asked for.

"I hereby certify that I have fulfilled these conditions, not only as regards the product connected with the present ticket, but for all those of which the ticket bears the imprint of the 'tickettistes.'"

The pharmacist is required to sign this declaration and add the stamp of his pharmacy before sending in his claim for the discount allowance.

NEW BOOKS.—The fifteenth edition of the perennially popular "Dorvault's Officine" has been revised and augmented by MM. Lépinols and Michel, two names familiar to Paris pharmacists. The general idea has been to bring this work into line with the present Codex. MM. Lépinols and Michel are the owners of the old-established pharmacy in the rue de la Feuillade, of which M. Dorvault was proprietor when he brought out the first edition in 1844.—The "Formulaire des Pharmaciens Français" was formerly known as the "Formulaire du Loiret." Seven editions

were brought out by the Loiret Pharmaceutical Association; the eighth was issued under the patronage of the General Association of French Pharmacists, 10,000 copies being printed. The present is the ninth edition.—The "Agenda-Annuaire" of French Pharmacists (Baillière, 3.50f.) for 1911 contains (1) a summary of the papers presented to the Paris Society of Pharmacy, the Academies of Medicine and of Sciences; (2) a list of new medicaments; (3) university, medical, and juridical information; (4) pharmaceutical bookkeeping tables; (5) a directory of French pharmacists.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Natal.

ARSENITE OF SODA EXEMPT FROM POISONS SCHEDULE.—At the Durban City Police Court on February 27, Mr. J. W. Cross delivered judgment in an important test-case in which Messrs. Steel Murray & Co. were summoned for contravening the Poisons Act by selling on November 29, 1909, 2 lb. of arsenite of soda to one Mrs. Meanwell without the requisite licence. The poison formed part of the ingredients of the "Laboratory Dip" discovered by the Government analyst, Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, and it was stated during the evidence that the Department of Agriculture asked the defendant, among others, to stock arsenite of soda for the purpose of supplying it to farmers. The Crown, in prosecuting, contended that defendant should not have sold the arsenite of soda in a broken package, and also that Mrs. Meanwell was unknown to defendants as a user of poison for farming purposes. The Magistrate held that arsenite of soda is a general article of commerce coming under Schedule B, which exempts sheep-dips, even if deadly poisons, from requiring a licence for their sale. Defendants were accordingly discharged. The Magistrate suggested that even if the decision is not appealed against, arsenite of soda or Laboratory Dip be added to the list on Schedule B.

Transvaal.

MR. B. P. DAVIS, of the South African Toilet Requisite Co., Johannesburg, expects to be in London shortly.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., announce that their showroom and offices in Johannesburg have been transferred to more commodious premises in Henwood's Building, Market Square, Johannesburg.

Uganda and East Africa.

MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND WESTRAY, dispensers in the Uganda Government service, who have been nearly eight years on the staff, have been brought on the permanent establishment, and thus become eligible for pension on retirement. The number of doctors in the Government service has quadrupled of late years, but the pharmacists are the same in number, and recent vacancies have been filled by R.A.M.C. sergeants.

WHITE MEN are rapidly filtering into the two Protectorates for farming in British East Africa, and rubber and cacao planting in Uganda. The prospects are exceptionally good for a level-headed man with some capital. Mombasa, the port, is still without any European druggist, though a certain fortune awaits the man who will open there.

AT NAIROBI, the capital of British East Africa, Mr. A. H. Wardle, Ph.C., who is agent for Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., has an up-to-date pharmacy and appears to be doing grandly. The only other white pharmacist is Mr. Stranding, who has a South African qualification, and is also apparently very successful.

MR. A. E. BERTIE-SMITH, formerly of Bombay, who has been in business in Uganda some time as a Government official broker, has opened a drug department at Entebbe, with a branch at Kampala, under the name of the "Uganda Drug and Chemical Co." Three years ago the Government of Uganda imported a still from Ceylon for the purpose of distilling lemongrass oil from the grass which is planted on the shores of the Lake Victoria Nyanza to keep away the sleeping-sickness fly. Mr. Bertie-Smith has recently purchased this from the Government and the right of cutting the grass on the plantations, and has commenced distillation. The oil will shortly be offered in London.

FEW DRUG-TRAVELLERS get as far as Entebbe, but Major Timpson, director of Messrs. Cooper & Nephews, and Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s representative have been up, and both did good business.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

New Zealand.

MR. E. A. CLARK, Waihi, who recently returned from a trip round the world, has been telling his experiences in the Waihi "Daily Telegraph." In London Mr. Clark visited the laboratories of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and in Detroit the headquarters of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. and Messrs. F. Stearns & Co.

South Australia.

A PHARMACIST'S EXPERIENCE.—The pharmacist at Pine Creek, Northern Territory, was subsidised during 1908-09 by the Government of South Australia in his business as a pharmacist on condition that he acted as doctor and nurse until any serious case could be removed to the hospital. Until May 1909 only ordinary cases occurred which any chemist could deal with. Then malignant malarial fever was introduced by returned miners from New Guinea, which forced the chemist and his wife to act for six months, without other aid, as doctor, nurse, cook, wardman, etc., to over ninety patients suffering from this fever. When the doctors arrived the fever had disappeared.

Western Australia.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—Among the business at the meeting on February 2 was a long report on the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference presented by Mr. Edward Mayhew, the Society's Registrar and delegate to the Conference.

HEALTH BILL.—On the recommitment of the Health Bill, the Hon. M. L. Moss moved that the following proviso be added:

"Provided that no drug or its preparations bearing a name recognised in the British Pharmacopœia sold by a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist in the ordinary course of trade (the dispensing or compounding of prescriptions excepted) shall be deemed to be adulterated if it be labelled so as to indicate its standard of strength and quality, and if it conforms to this labelled standard."

The Colonial Secretary said that if the amendment were adopted it would nullify Clause 132, which provided for the sale of pure drugs. The amendment was put and negatived.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MR. CHAS. W. WHITE, of Bombay, has proceeded on his tour to Bengal.

MR. W. HOCKERDAY, late of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd., Madras, has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., chemists and general merchants, Bombay, in succession to Mr. Knowles, who has retired after many years' service.

PHARMACY IN CEYLON.—The Pharmacy Syndicate of Colombo, which now owns the Arcade Pharmacy, the City Dispensary, and the Union Place Dispensary, is extending its operations, and has made arrangements for the opening of a Medical Hall in Bambalapitiya. The syndicate is offering a prize of Rs. 100 for the best name for the new dispensary. For the two years the syndicate has been at work (says the "Ceylon Observer") it has established an excellent name both among the profession and the public. Mr. Arthur Ephraums is the manager.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

The First National Meeting of drug clerks is to be held this year some time in June. The newly organized "National Association of Pharmacologists," with headquarters in the city of Columbus, Ohio, is the body in question, and it is expected that the convention will greatly stimulate the work of organization among the assistants. Already district committees have been appointed in many States and sections throughout the country.

The Pharmacists of Philadelphia, desiring the successful enactment of several Bills introduced into the State Legislature, gave a dinner to the Philadelphia members of the Legislature for the purpose of free and frank discussion of the pharmaceutical measures. The druggists in one of the other counties of the State did the same thing, and it would seem that this is a form of intelligent "lobbying" against which there can be no criticism.

The Foster Anti-narcotic Bill before the National Congress seems destined to die a natural death, Congress being busy with the discussion of Canadian reciprocity and other important questions. The Foster measure, in putting all narcotics on a revenue basis and compelling the bonding of the stock of all dealers, retail and otherwise, has aroused a good deal of opposition. To every pharmacist it would mean an additional expense of about 2% a year, not to mention the enormous amount of red tape in keeping the records.

The Educational Alliance of New York City has arranged for an interesting series of lectures for the purpose of bringing the public to a better understanding of the pharmaceutical profession. Dr. Charles F. Chandler, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, delivered the first lecture on the subject of "What the Chemist Does for Pharmacy." Dr. H. H. Rusby has talked on "The Pharmacist His Brother's Keeper." Mr. Otto Raubenheimer, Ph.G., will speak on "The Legal Standards of the Pharmacist." Other lectures will have as their titles: "The Drug-trade and the Public," "The Practical Side of the Retail Drug Business," and "The Relations Between the Wholesale and the Retail Druggist."

A Question of Standards.—What promises to be a very interesting case under the Food and Drugs Act is now being defended by the wholesale drug-house of Lehn & Fink, of New York City. The Government brought a charge against this firm, claiming that a shipment of drugs sent into Interstate commerce had been adulterated. The defendants have set up the novel claim that the Food and Drugs Act is unconstitutional, because the standards are those of the "U.S.P." and the "N.F.," and are changed from time to time by the publishers of the two books. Congress has no control over these changes, and legislative authority has therefore in effect been delegated in contravention of the exact terms of the Constitution, which confines the law-making power to Congress itself.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.—The next Congress, which takes place in the United States, will be opened at Washington on September 4, 1912, by the President of the United States. The Congress will then adjourn until September 6, when the members will meet in New York from that date to September 13. The officers of the section on pharmaceutical chemistry are: President, Professor Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia; Vice-President, Professor Virgil Coblentz; Secretary, Dr. George D. Rosengarten, Philadelphia; Executive Committee, Mr. Albert Plaut, New York, and Professor S. P. Sadtler, Philadelphia. The American Committee invite contributions of suitable papers, which must be received by July 1, 1912, in order to be printed. The papers must be presented in duplicate, preferably in typewriting, accompanied by an abstract.

Misbranding Cases.—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins containing particulars of the following judgments as to misbranding: "*Pure Extract Messina Lemon*," containing alcohol 33.5 per cent. by volume, 1.23 per cent. of solids, 0.06 per cent. of citral, and no lemon oil or extract of lemon. Fined \$10 and costs. "*Cola Syrup*," which contained 58.72 per cent of sugar, 0.08 per cent. of caffeine, cocaine, and cocaine derivatives, phosphoric acid, caramel, flavouring-agents, and water, but no cola or its essential principles. Fined \$50 and costs. "*Vanillin Vanilla Flavour*," which contained 0.243 per cent. of vanillin, 0.023 per cent. of coumarin, with caramel, and 7.54 per cent. of alcohol by volume, but little or no extract from the vanilla bean. Fined \$20 and costs. "*Az-Ma-Sydr*," a cure for asthma. Contained thymol, wintergreen, phenol, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of cocaine hydrochloride per ounce. The presence of cocaine was not mentioned on the label, and the defendant pleaded

guilty to this and that the statement as to cure was false, misleading, and deceptive. Fined \$25. "*Stuart's Catarrh Tablets*" were found to consist of ash (consisting of talc and calcium carbonate and a trace of iron) 31.9 per cent., sucrose (cane sugar) 59.1 per cent., moisture 0.93 per cent., the balance consisting of sanguinaria and a little starch. The label stated that the tablets are composed of "antiseptics," and in this respect the statement was held to be false and misleading. Fined \$10.

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Medical Specialties Scheme.—In almost every country opposition to packed specialties is evinced by the medical profession, and the fight against these assumes various shapes. The latest method of regulating the production of specialties hails from Strasbourg, where a central office of specialties for German doctors has been created. Its aim is to establish a list of specialties which have stood the test of experience and have been found to possess therapeutic advantages. The selection and the additions to this list are to be carried out by medical members who are in favour of this movement, it being understood that members will only prescribe specialties which are on the list. Medical men who are members of the company which is to carry out this scheme will themselves express an opinion on the merits of each preparation placed on the market, and before a proprietary drug can be included in the list a majority of the members must be in favour of its recognition. In a special list the names of those who vote for or against its inclusion will be published, and members will be supplied free of charge with information regarding all new specialties introduced on the market, and can apply to the central office for all information they may require. Preparations which are advertised to the public will not be accepted for inclusion. It is reported that the idea is to control the specialty question by doctors themselves, and the members will not be called upon to contribute. The cost of working this scheme will be borne by the manufacturer. "Manufacturers will have to pay a fee on submitting a specialty for inclusion, but any influence on the acceptance of a preparation is excluded by the fact that each doctor who is a member alone controls this point."

The German Pharmacy Bill.—Exactly four years have elapsed since the draft of the Bill to uniformly regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the German Empire was laid before the Reichstag on March 19, 1907, and on March 18, 1911, the Secretary of State, Dr. Delbrück, read the funeral oration before the representatives of the nation. For four years all sections of the profession have been discussing, lauding, or abusing the proposals put forward by the Imperial Government, and now they are informed that the Secretary of State cannot recommend the introduction of an Imperial law to regulate this difficult question on a uniform basis for all the German States. He informed the members that he was not in a position to introduce a Bill for which he would undertake the responsibility, or which in his opinion had any chance of being passed by the Reichstag. He made this declaration in order to put an end to the uncertainty at present prevailing with regard to the whole matter. It will now remain for the Governments of the several States to carry out independently any reforms they may think best suited to meet the requirements of the profession. Further, he stated in his concluding sentence, the Imperial Government was not in a position to undertake the proposed buying-up of the privileged pharmacies. One of the reasons for the abandonment of this Bill is said to be of a highly political nature, and in this respect deserves mention, as it is related to the Polish policy of the Prussian Government. In case there should be several applicants for a concession, it was demanded that the man who had spent the longest number of years as an assistant after obtaining his qualification should be granted the concession, provided he had an otherwise clean record. This proposal, it is said, was opposed by the Prussian Government, which wished to reserve itself the right of granting the concession to the most acceptable candidate, otherwise it would not be in a position to prevent a pharmacy in the Polish parts of the kingdom from falling into the hands of a politically undesirable person. The fictitious market-value of the privileged pharmacies which has resulted from the monopoly system and is reflected in the high sums paid for the mere privilege has come to be recognised as one of the chief evils, and great hopes were entertained that by an Imperial reform this question would be more adequately remedied than by piecemeal legislation. In this respect considerable disappointment will be experienced by a large section of the profession.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

"C.I.F." Contract.—The judgment of Mr. Justice Hamilton in *Biddell Bros. v. E. Clemens, Horst & Co. (C. & D., 1910, II., 681)* was reversed by a majority in the Court of Appeal on March 22. The question was whether under a "C.I.F." contract a buyer of goods is liable to pay for them upon presentation of the shipping and other documents of title, or whether, as the plaintiffs contended, they were not bound to pay until they had an opportunity of examining the shipment, which could not be done till its arrival in this country. Mr. Justice Hamilton held that the goods having been sold under a "C.I.F." contract, "terms net cash," the buyers were bound to pay for the goods upon presentation by the sellers of the shipping documents, reasonable opportunity being given for examination of the goods. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, giving a majority judgment, said that although the words "cash against documents" are frequently included in "C.I.F." contracts, there was no such inclusion in the present case; neither in his opinion was there any evidence of commercial usage to justify the Court in introducing those words into the contract by implication.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

SACCHARIN PATENT CASE SETTLED.

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday, March 29, the action brought by the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., against the National Saccharin Co., Ltd., of Hull, was again in the list for hearing, before Mr. Justice Eve. The plaintiffs claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from manufacturing or importing saccharin in infringement of their patents, and contended that saccharin could not be sold at the price at which the defendants offered it, unless it had in fact been produced under one of three patents. Defendants pleaded non-infringement, and also alleged that the plaintiffs' patent of 1898 had been anticipated by Von Heyden's patent of 1894. The hearing, after lasting five days, was adjourned on Thursday, March 23, at the request of the defendants, to allow them to make further experiments.

His Lordship did not come into court at the usual time, nor were any of the counsel engaged in the case present. It transpired that negotiations for a settlement were on foot, but it was not until one o'clock that the Judge and counsel came into court.

Mr. Walter, K.C., for the plaintiffs, then announced that his Lordship would not be troubled further with the action, as a settlement had been arrived at. The defendants would submit to an order for an injunction as asked for in the statement of claim, and deliver up all infringing saccharin in their possession. There would also be an inquiry as to damages, the costs of which would be reserved pending the result of such inquiry. The defendants would pay the costs of the action. With regard to the motion brought by the plaintiffs in the early stages of the action, the saccharin now in the hands of the Receiver appointed on such motion was admitted by the defendants to be manufactured in infringement of Hauff's patent of 1898, which belonged to the plaintiffs. There would be no order on such motion except that the defendants should pay the costs of it. As the validity of the 1898 patent had been impeached, there would be a certificate of validity for such patent.

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., for the defendants, intimated his assent to the above terms, and his Lordship made the order asked for, adding that he was glad the parties had been able to come to terms.

OLIVE-OIL DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, in the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division, on March 28, heard an action in which the quality of olive-oil sent from Marseilles was under criticism by the defendants, Messrs. Michael Pintus & Sommerfeld, manufacturers of oil, refiners of grease, and merchants and exporters, with London offices at 16 Mark Lane. The plaintiff was Monsieur Galula, of Marseilles, who claimed for 329*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, alleged to be due to

him by defendants on the acceptance of a bill of exchange for 326*l.* 15*s.* It was alleged that this had been accepted by defendants and endorsed to plaintiff by Messrs. Lafon et Cie., of Marseilles. The defendants acknowledged the acceptance of the bill, but presented a counter-claim on the ground that the oil supplied by Lafon et Cie. was not in accordance with sample, and that the plaintiff was a member of the firm of Lafon et Cie. They also sought delivery up of the bill and its cancellation.—Mr. Bailhache, K.C., and Mr. Cohen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., and Mr. Aaronson represented the defendants.

Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff's case, in the course of which it was stated that in the ordinary run of sales of oil from Marseilles to this country the profit was sometimes more and sometimes less than 2 per cent. The plaintiff denied that he was a member of the firm of Lafon et Cie.

Evidence concerning the quality of the oil was given on behalf of the defendants. Mr. C. Edward Sage, of 41 Cheapside, a qualified analyst, said he had made a special study of olive-oil, and he had made a report on these samples. What he described as the Bristol sample—a bottle containing a dark-green stuff—contained, he said, 20.78 per cent. of acid, and two pale samples 13.2 and 13 per cent. respectively. That of the Bristol sample was tremendously high. The others had probably risen to that amount of acidity during the time they had been kept. Referring to the dark-green mixture, he said he should not think it had been delivered in accordance with the contract. In his opinion it had been made from the fruits after the better part of the oil had been taken away. It was probably a mixture of oil they might get from Mogador, which were not merchantable, but which were eventually made merchantable by mixture with other oils. Cross-examined, witness said the dark-coloured oil had been landed at Bristol, and he designated it Bristol oil for the purposes of his analysis.

Mr. Cohen: I understood you to say the dark oil was very inferior?—Decidedly.

What allowance would you make?—Before I could answer that question I think it ought to be understood as to the condition of the olive-oil market at the time. If it were offered to a client as delivered, I should refuse it altogether. If I took it, it would be quite under protest.—In answer to further questions, the witness said it was difficult to give this dark stuff a name. (Laughter.) That class of oil could be used for soap-making, but it would not fulfil the requirements of most industrial oils.

Mr. Leslie Scott asked the witness if he could tell him the market quotation for clear Candia brilliant oil and for soap-making oil.—The witness was understood to remark that he could not say what it was at the present time.

Mr. Scott: Well, last week?—Witness: 50*l.*

Mr. Scott: And that oil?—The witness said that 16*l.* a ton would be a large price for oil, but at the present time twice that sum would be offered, because there was a scarcity and so many people were anxious to get oil. This sample of dark oil had a large degree of acidity besides a great deal of foots.

Mr. Pintus also gave evidence, Mr. Scott taking him through the communications, in which, it appeared, it had been declared from Marseilles that the oil to be delivered to defendants would not only be clear but brilliant. The witness added that their customers had complained of the oil, with the result that they (the defendants) had written in their turn to the plaintiff.

Mr. Pintus informed the Court that his firm had a factory in Antwerp, where they were manufacturers of oil and refiners of grease, and they had offices in London, Liverpool, and Paris.

Other evidence of a financial character was given, and his Lordship reserved judgment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Loddon, Norfolk, on March 23, Amelia Bane, grocer, Hales, was fined 11*s.*, including costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre below standard strength. Defendant said that the sweet nitre had been in stock for four or five years.

STARCH IN INFANTS' FOOD.

Before the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate on March 22, James Smith, grocer, Laburnum Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, was summoned for selling food not of the description or quality demanded. Inspector Quinton gave evidence that he purchased from defendant a tin of "Farinacea Food," on the label of which it was stated that the food is intended for the use of infants, and that it is free from adulterants "which rendered most other foods so injurious to babies." An analysis revealed 24 per cent. of wheaten starch, which witness considered indigestible. Mr. Duder, who prosecuted, contended that the food was sold as being free from starch, but it contained such a proportion of starch as to be useless and even injurious to infants. In cross-examination by Mr. B. Quilliam, witness admitted that there was no added starch in the food and that such foods often contained starch. The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Stuart Deacon, in dismissing the case, with costs, said the prosecution had not satisfied him that the food was injurious. It had also been proved that the starch in the food was natural and not added.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on March 29, Mr. Bros, the Stipendiary, heard two summonses in regard to the sale of Gregory's Powder. Mr. A. M. Brammall prosecuted for the Islington Borough Council. The first case called was against Richard Collings, 1 South Street, Islington, for selling powder which on analysis was found to consist of 100 per cent. of rhubarb root in powder. The defendant pleaded guilty, and in reply to Mr. Bros as to why he sold rhubarb powder instead of the article asked for, said that he made a mistake by taking the wrong bottle from the shelf, the name on that containing the rhubarb powder being very similar to that on the one containing the other powder. Mr. Bros imposed 12s. 6d. costs.

The other summons was against H. C. Payne, 78 Essex Road, N. Here the powder sold contained 69 per cent. of magnesium carbonate, instead of the 66.7 per cent. of magnesia prescribed by the B.P. Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck, and Kirby, solicitors), appeared on behalf of defendant; and Mr. Johnston, Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association was also present. A plea of not guilty was tendered.

Mr. Brammall explained the nature of the offence, and after evidence of purchase by John Chandler and Inspector T. L. Burrell, Dr. Teed, public analyst, stated that he analysed the sample and found it to contain 69 per cent. of magnesium carbonate, a cheaper substance than magnesia.

Mr. Kirby, in opening defendant's case, said his line of defence was that the purchaser was not prejudiced by the sale, and he proposed to prove this by medical evidence.

Dr. Frederick Norman, J.P., Brixton, interrogated by Mr. Kirby, contended that a person who was supplied with Gregory powder containing magnesium carbonate was not prejudiced, for from a clinical point of view magnesium carbonate was preferable to oxide. The carbonic acid gas given off from the carbonate was soothing to the stomach, whereas oxide of magnesia gave no such comforting effect. The effect on the intestines was equally satisfactory, and medical opinion would support his view that the carbonate was preferable to the oxide.

Mr. Bros : But we must remember that Dr. Gregory recommended the other.

Mr. Kirby : Yes; but he lived a hundred years ago.

Mr. Bros : And his powder has gone on being used ever since. I know his powder is a good one. If people ask for Gregory powder they are entitled to get it, and not something that you think may be better.

Mr. Kirby : But you have to consider whether the sale was a sale to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Mr. Bros : But a sale is always to the prejudice of the purchaser if he does not get what he asks for.

Dr. Norman was cross-examined by Mr. Brammall and re-examined by Mr. Kirby.

Mr. William Johnston, Ph.C., then gave evidence as to the expensive item in Gregory's powder being rhubarb (5s. per lb.) Magnesia is 1s. 1d. a lb. and magnesium carbonate 7d.

Mr. Kirby, in his address to the bench, contended that if a purchaser were supplied with an article superior for the purpose for which it was required to the one asked for, he was not prejudiced within the meaning of the Section. He quoted judgments given in the High Court in support of this view.

Mr. Bros said it was clearly shown that the purchaser in this case did not receive an article of the nature, substance, and quality of the one he asked for. He asked for an article which was well known as Gregory powder, and the fact that certain persons thought that someone else's mixture was better was not an answer to the charge that what was asked for was not supplied. If one asked for Gregory powder, one was entitled to receive it as Dr. Gregory prescribed it. Although there might be a mixture which certain persons thought was an improved Gregory's mixture, they could not sell it as such. He imposed a fine of 1s. and 32s. 6d. costs.

County Court Cases.

THREEPENCE FOR CASTOR-OIL PILLS.

At the Hull County Court, before Judge Dodd, K.C., on March 23, Messrs. F. W. Escreet & Co., wholesale druggists, Hull, sued Mrs. Cattley, grocer, Bourne Street, Hull, to recover cost of castor-oil pills supplied to her. Defendant declared that she did not want the pills, and that when the traveller delivered them she told him she could not pay for them. His Honour wanted to hear what the traveller had to say about this, but Mr. Escreet explained that the traveller is dead. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 3d., without costs. The same firm summoned Mrs. Wood, of Crowle Street, Hull, to recover the value of pills and hairwash, and got judgment, waiving costs.

SAUCE THAT EXPLODED.

At the Manchester County Court on March 23, Mr. Charles Griffiths, wholesale chemist, Droylsden and elsewhere, was sued for 10s. 6d., the value of a number of bottles of sauce supplied in 1907 by Walter H. Bridgman, who formerly carried on business as the Oxford Sauce and Pickle Company, Booth Street East, Manchester. Mr. Griffiths, in his evidence, stated that he was formerly chemist at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and was well acquainted with all the ingredients necessary for making sauce. The stuff he got from the plaintiff was "absolutely putrid" and in a state of fermentation. With the exception of thirty-five bottles which burst and three which were sold, all the sauce was returned. His order was for one and a half gross bottles, and when received they were distributed among his various shops. Immediately the sauce was placed on the counters at the shops the bottles began to burst, and the corks to blow out of those that did not burst. Part of one broken bottle struck one of his managers in the face, cutting it. There were also very serious complaints. One put all the family in bed—(laughter)—"which was a serious matter for me," added Mr. Griffiths. "It was the same with the other bottles—they also made the people ill. I was threatened with legal proceedings for a doctor's bill." After other evidence, Deputy Judge Leresche gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

Medicine Stamp Act.

TEN SUMMONSES.

At North London Police Court on Wednesday, March 29, Messrs. J. Edmunds & Co., Ltd., chemists, 33 High Street, Kingsland, were summoned before Mr. Cluer by John Daniel Rees, on behalf of the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, for having sold toothache and neuralgia cure and other patent medicines without the proper cover, wrapper, and label, provided by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and duly stamped for denoting the duty charged on such medicines. There were ten summonses for various dates, and the information set forth that the maximum penalty for each offence is 10l.

Mr. Frank Dart, solicitor for the Customs and Excise Department, appeared in support of the summonses, and Mr. Freke Palmer was for the defence.

Mr. Dart explained that the Act requires that certain medicines should pay a duty of 1½d. in the shilling. In

the present instance the medicines were proprietary. In consequence of complaints, visits were paid to the company's premises on ten different occasions by revenue officers, and on each occasion a medicine or preparation liable to duty was purchased, but in no case was the stamp upon the article purchased. Mr. Cope, supervisor to the department, subsequently called at the shop and saw Mrs. B. L. Fugeman, who said that she was the managing director of the company. She was told of the purchases which had been made on behalf of the authorities, and she admitted that in every case the stamps should have been used.

Mr. Freke Palmer said that he was instructed to enter pleas of guilty in all the cases. The lady referred to was not only the managing director, but the principal shareholder in the company. She was a widow, and any fine would press heavily upon her.

Mr. Cluer: Your presence, Mr. Palmer, is an evidence of means.

Mr. Freke Palmer said he did not put it that the lady was a pauper. At the time these offences were committed she was away from business, but left a competent manager in charge. These medicines were kept in show-cases, and as they were taken out for customers the stamp was affixed—at least that was the rule—but unfortunately on the occasions mentioned in this case the manager, being in a hurry, did not follow the rule.

Mr. Cluer said that the tax was a small one, but if all chemists neglected to pay it, it would represent a large amount in the course of the year.

Mr. Freke Palmer: I hope in this matter you will be lenient.

Mr. Cluer: I am never lenient.

Mr. Freke Palmer: I suggest that your worship should make a beginning now.

Mr. Dart said that the non-use of the stamps was a hardship on other chemists who complied with the law.

The manager of the business was called into the witness-box. He said that he made all the preparations which had been purchased in connection with this case. The bottles were put into show-cases, and the stamped wrappers were put on them when they were sold. They were not put on when the bottles were filled because they were liable to get soiled. There were at the time these purchases were made a number of stamped wrappers on the counter which could have been used had he not been pressed for time.

Mr. Freke Palmer: You now have other instructions?

The Witness: Yes. I now put the stamps on as the bottles are filled.

Mr. Cluer fined the defendant company 3*l.*, with 2*s.* costs in each case, or 3*l.* in all.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re George Shearer, 35 St. Leonard Street, Edinburgh, Chemist and Druggist.—Mr. Charles John Munro, C.A., 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, has been elected trustee on the sequestrated estates of this debtor, and Mr. John Goudie, a partner of the firm of Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Leith, and Mr. Richard Marshall, Secretary of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, have been elected commissioners.

Re John E. Wheeler, late of 5 Laburnum Street, Kingsland, London, N.E., chemist, trading as the Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale.—The public examination of this debtor was to have been held before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on March 28. Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor presented his own petition and in due course lodged the statement of his affairs; he had also attended in the Examiner's department and had given certain information regarding his trading affairs, but had since disappeared, and was believed to have gone abroad in search of employment. His Honour said the better course under all the circumstances would be to adjourn the examination *sine die*, with liberty to the Official Receiver to apply for a warrant if he thought there would be any prospect of serving it upon the debtor. A creditor hoped the Official Receiver would be able to trace the debtor, as the case was one calling for a searching investigation. The sitting was adjourned *sine die* accordingly. The statement of affairs shows liabilities 3,594*l.* 16*s.*, and assets valued at sufficient to yield a surplus

of 839*l.* after payment of all debts. The chief asset is a sum of 3,200*l.*, being the debtor's value of the stock and fixtures in the shops which he opened in August last under the style of the Damars Pure Drug Co. He attributed his failure to loss in connection with the promotion of that company, excessive expenditure on advertising, loss of 100*l.* by a burglary, and a further loss of 350*l.* incurred in connection with another company. The following are creditors in addition to those reported in our issue of March 4: Breidenbach & Co., 29*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; City Glass Bottle Co., 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Cresp. Martinec, Grasse, 16*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; Collyer & Davis, 13*l.* 19*s.*; John Dale Manufacturing Co., 11*l.* 7*s.*; Dupont & Co., 11*l.* 1*s.*; Thos. Eaton & Co., 13*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; Guiterman & Co., 31*l.* 3*s.*; Haskins Bros., 19*l.* 19*s.*; Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 21*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; Henry Marks & Sons, Ltd., 25*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; H. T. Nicholson, 30*l.*; Possel & Co., 150*l.* 11*s.*; Potter Bros., 10*l.*; A. Phillips, 220*l.*; G. Sampson, 46*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Shirley Bros., 17*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; Townsend & Sons, 18*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; Utopia Press, 19*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; Wire & Forrest, 827*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Chas. Zimmerman & Co., 14*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Hubble, William Barton, trading as W. B. Hubble & Co., Harrington Road, Workington, Cumberland, Chemist.—Trustee: R. C. Jenkinson, Belle Isle Street, Workington. Dated March 20; filed, March 25. Liabilities unsecured, 1,103*l.*; estimated net assets, 350*l.* Among the creditors are: Harrington Bros., Ltd. (25*l.*); E. Merck (10*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (24*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (47*l.*); James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (17*l.*); Camwal, Ltd., Manchester (10*l.*); Bleasdale, Ltd., York (20*l.*).

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

JOHN, B., and ROBERTS, H., Bath, chemists, under the style of Davies & John.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

COVEY, Dr. C. C. G., Howland Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W.

CRAFT, JOHN ARTHUR, Billingshurst, Sussex, veterinary surgeon.

WALSH, WILLIAM FRANCIS CECIL (trading as the Worcester Bottling Co.), South Quay, Worcester, dealer in aerated waters.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

McMURRAY & Co., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by A. D. McMurray at 132 and 134 Grosvenor Road, Belfast. The first directors are A. D. McMurray and S. Dickson.

COCHRAN & Co., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a mineral-water manufacturer, etc., carried on by J. Cochran at Bankmore Street, Belfast. The first directors are J. Cochran, J. Cochran, jun., and W. T. Cochran. R.O., 78 Bankmore Street, Belfast.

COOKE'S MEDICAL HALL, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a wholesale or retail chemist, druggist, etc., carried on by J. E. Cooke at the Medical Hall, Gorey. The first subscribers and directors are J. E. Cooke, chemist, and Mrs. L. Cooke. R.O., Medical Hall, Gorey.

HARE & Co., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic or other sensitised plates, films, or papers, printing blocks, photographic or other chemicals and cameras, lenses and accessories of all kinds, etc., and to adopt an agreement with L. E. Clift for the acquisition of the business carried on by him as "Hare & Co." The first directors are L. E. Clift (chairman and permanent director), S. Wenham, R. Andrews, W. J. Barnard, and A. D. Smith. R.O., 1 Holborn Place, High Holborn, W.C.

Company News.

MIDLAND CHEMICAL-WORKS, LTD.—Mr. W. Russon, 32 North Street, Dudley, ceased to act as receiver or manager on March 8, 1911.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.—The report of the directors for 1910 shows a satisfactory year's trading, and they recommend a dividend for the last half-year of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 17½ per cent. for the year.

DAMAR'S PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—A notice of the appointment of Mr. W. F. Graham, of 49 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., as receiver and manager, by Order of Court dated March 17, 1911, has been filed at Somerset House.

UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.—The annual meeting was held at Liverpool on March 23. Mr. John Brock presiding. The Chairman said that the year had been much the same as 1909, and had it not been for the increased cost of raw materials, amounting in round figures to some 60,000*l.*, and very active competition in one or two important articles, necessitating a reduction in the selling-price in order to preserve their trade, their profit-and-loss account would have shown an increase. The American works in which they were interested had had a good year, and had made a satisfactory return. The report, as given in the *C. & D.* of March 18, (p. 396), was adopted.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Walsley Brothers, Ltd.—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures, created February 24, 1911, the amount of the present issue being 200*l.* Property charged: The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Buro (1910), Ltd.—Particulars of 2,000*l.* debentures, created March 11, 1911, the amount of the present issue being 1,000*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Charles H. Parker, Ltd.—Particulars of 650*l.* debentures, created November 2, 1910, and issued. Property charged: The Company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Edmonds (Ramsgate) Mineral Water Co., Ltd.—Second mortgage debenture dated February 28, 1911, to secure 25*l.* charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. W. Langford, 10 Balham Hill, Balham, S.W.

Harrington's Mineral Water Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated March 1, 1911, to secure 1,500*l.* and interest (repayable by monthly instalments spread over ten years). Property charged: Freehold land and factory at Southend. Holders: City Terminus Permanent Building Society, 57 Moorgate Street, E.C.

Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 30,000*l.* debentures, created by resolutions of October 10, 1898, and December 18, 1908, the amount of present issue being 12,000*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER.—At Bourne, Lincolnshire, on March 25, the wife of Cyril H. M. Baxter, chemist, of a son.

KING.—At Fernleigh, Goring, Oxon, on March 22, the wife of B. J. King, chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUSH—COLES.—At St. John's Church, Polegate, by Rev. J. H. Jackson, on March 27, Wulfric Jack Bush, chemist and druggist, second son of Mr. James E. Bush, chemist and druggist, Melksham, to Florence May, second daughter of the late Mr. S. G. R. Coles, Mus.Bac., Eastbourne.

HORLICK—MARTIN.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, on March 22, by the Rev. C. V. Childe, LL.D., Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary G. Anderson, Rector, James Nockells Horlick, Coldstream Guards, son of Mr. James Horlick,

J.P., D.L. (President of Horlick's Malted Milk Co.), and Mrs. James Horlick, to Flora Macdonald, daughter of Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., and Mrs. Cunliffe Martin.

DEATHS.

BATTY.—The sudden death of Mr. George Arthur Batty, aged forty-seven, on March 17, was recorded in our issue of last week. Mr. Batty had been in business on his own account in Croydon for about twenty years, previously being employed by Messrs. Lancaster & Dix, chemists, High Street, Croydon. He had also been dispenser at the Croydon General Hospital. Mr. Batty's sudden death necessitated an inquest, at which it was found that death was due to heart disease. The Croydon Pharmacists' Association attended the funeral on March 28, also sending a wreath. The Council has also decided to send a letter of condolence to the widow.

Goss.—In London, on March 26, Mr. Sidney Francis Goss, chemist and druggist. Mr. Goss passed the Minor examination in February 1885, and after being with Messrs. Savory & Moore for a time went out to Bombay as an assistant to Messrs. Kemp & Co., where he remained for several years, and on returning home started in 1893 with two others a business in the West-end of London, which was transferred to a company, S. F. Goss, Ltd. He was a manager and director of the company until 1899. Afterwards he was manager to the Crown Perfumery Co., but his connection with it ceased in June 1902. Three years later (May 1905) he started a high-class pharmacy at 110 New Bond Street, London, W., under the title of Morny Frères, and this business was, in December of the same year, transferred to a company, Morny Frères, Ltd. a branch of this business subsequently being started in Regent Street. Mr. Goss's connection with the company was determined in 1908, and the business has since been carried on independently. Mr. Goss subsequently got into difficulties, and his public examination in bankruptcy took place in January 1909. He was then in poor health, having an affection of the liver, which, with heart-failure, was the immediate cause of death. He was about fifty years of age.

LOWJI.—On March 1, at Bombay, Mr. Killa Lowji, proprietor of Messrs. Killa Lowji & Co., druggists, in Bombay Bazar, aged forty-two. Deceased, who died from pneumonia after an illness of fifteen days, was a well-known figure in the Bombay drug-trade. He carried on a large wholesale business, which brought him considerable wealth.

MUIR.—At 18 Freehold Street, Hull, on March 20, Mr. Thomas Holmes Muir, Ph.C., for some years in business in the Market Place, Crowle, Lincs, aged forty-five.

OZANNE.—At 91 Charlwood Street, Pinllico, London, S.W., on March 19, Mr. Albert Angel Ozanne, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Ozanne was found dead in bed, and at a subsequent inquest a coroner's jury found that death was due to natural causes. Mr. Ozanne passed the Modified examination in 1872.

THOMAS.—On March 17, Mr. Frederick William Thomas, chemist and druggist, 82 Cann Hall Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.

WESTMORELAND.—On March 26, from measles and broncho-pneumonia, Wilhelmina Marjorie, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Westmoreland, pharmacist, 311 High Street, Chatham, aged one year ten months.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. THOMAS HUNTER DODD, of "Mallbrook," Bournemouth Road, Parkstone, Dorset, dentist and chemist and druggist, who died on February 21, left estate valued at 227*l.*

MR. JAMES MONTGOMERIE, retired manufacturing chemist, of Summerfield, Lenzie, Lanark, who died on October 19, left personal estate of the total value of 1,146*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to 1,135*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

MR. JOHN CRAIG, 22 Buccleuch Street, Hawick, Roxburgh, chemist and druggist, who died on December 7, aged seventy-eight, left personal estate of the total value of about 4,535*l.*, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to 3,708*l.*

TRADE NOTES.

SMALL GLASSWARE is a speciality of Milius Fichtmüller, Neuhaus-on-Remnweg, Thuringen, Germany, who notes in his advertisement that he is glad to send samples and price-lists to chemists.

BRISTOL RENNET.—Mr. W. Baker, Annatto Works, St. Paul's, Bristol, solicits inquiries for samples and prices of rennet, annatto, and butter-colour. His advertisement appears in our advertising pages.

ANTINEURASTHIN.—Lecithin, Ltd., 15, 16, 17 Eldon Street, London, E.C., give in our advertising columns the reasons why chemists should handle antineurasthin. This proprietary yields a profit of 20 per cent.

SAVON CORONATIA.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap-specialists, Bow, London, E., make a special offer of this soap in our advertisement pages. The soap is packed in a handsome manner, making it particularly suitable for passing as a Coronation souvenir.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., intimate that their Bethnal Green premises will be closed on April 14, 15 and 17. Small urgent orders can, however, be executed by their City and West-end depôts at Plough Court, E.C., and Vere Street, W.

KEATING'S POWDER.—Mr. Thomas Keating, 50-52 Union Street, Borough, London, S.E., is endeavouring to stamp out the sale by hawkers of spurious Keating's powder, and to this end is offering a reward for such information as will lead to a conviction of offenders.

FOREIGN PROPRIETARIES.—Messrs. Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., French and German chemists, 49 Haymarket, London, S.W., have issued a revised price-list of the foreign proprietary articles, for many of which the firm are special agents. The list is divided into two sections, Part I. being in French and Part II. in English, an indication being given of those that are stamped. It is a very useful list for reference in the pharmacy.

OXO WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.—Several thousand photos have been received in connection with this competition, and Mr. John Hassall, R.I., completed the judging on Wednesday, March 29. The company informs us that the list of prize-winners is now being prepared, and will be published next week. The first four prizes of 500*l.*, 250*l.*, 100*l.*, and 50*l.* will find their way to Glamorgan, Cheshire, London, and Lancashire.

NORWICH CRÊPE BANDAGES are excellent substitutes for rubber or elastic web bandages, and are nothing like so costly. They are extremely elastic, stretching over double their ordinary length, and have fast-woven edges. The makers, the Norwich Crêpe Co., Ltd., St. Augustine's Factory, Norwich, guarantee them woven and finished in their own works from British-spun yarns. Chemists can obtain supplies direct or through their wholesale house on specifying Norwich Crêpe Bandages. The makers will be pleased to answer inquiries.

FLYCATCHERS.—The approach of the flycatching season makes it an opportune time for noting the products of Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., Stockport, which have been before the trade for some years. The following are particulars of the leading varieties:

The "Vampire" is a curly wire embedded in gum, contained in a small cardboard case. All that is required to prepare it for use is to extend the wire. The "Flysac" is a tape enclosed in a small cardboard stamped case. This is a very neat and economical flycatcher, as after a portion of the tape is full or dry it can be cut off and a fresh length drawn out. The "Viper" flycatcher is now produced in two widths, the 2 inch and 4 inch, and is particularly suitable for those districts where the public like a big article for their money.

CONCENTRATED DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN AND A FIRST-AID WALL-CASE are recent introductions of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. The "Wellcome" brand antitoxin is put up in hermetically sealed phials containing 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 Ehrlich-Behring units, each 1,000 units being contained in 1 c.c. or less of fluid. The concentration, which is effected by salt precipitation, allows large doses to be given in comparatively small volume. The firm informs us that

the serums treated by this method are considered by some authorities as less liable than the ordinary varieties to produce rashes or other undesirable symptoms. The "Tabloid" brand first-aid wall-case, No. 730, which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. also produce, is well adapted for theatres, schools, offices, etc. It is made in mahogany and deal, the dust-proof case having a glass front which allows the contents to be seen. There are two keys, one of which hangs at the side under a glass, which may be broken in emergency on the principle of street fire-alarms. The outfit, which measures $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in., sells at 40*s.* The contents are well chosen in due regard to the minor accidents that may occur in public halls or on business premises.

Mr. J. E. GARRATT, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E., sole maker and proprietor of the "Veedee" vibrator, inserts in this issue a reprint of an article in regard to this remarkable instrument. Chemists and druggists are already familiar with it, for it was introduced in 1903, and tens of thousands have been sold since, while recently there has been an enhanced demand for it by the public; hence Mr. Garratt thinks it desirable to let the trade as a whole know of this fact, and that the medical profession (not only in Great Britain but on the Continent) have placed the "Veedee" in a secure position as an instrument for the treatment of certain diseases of the human frame. The late Dr. J. Mortimer Granville appears to have been the first who placed this method of treatment in a rational position. After several contributions on the subject to medical literature, he published in 1883 a treatise entitled "Nerve Vibration and Excitation as Agents in the Treatment of Functional Disorder and Organic Disease." Dr. Mortimer Granville's difficulty was to obtain a suitable instrument to produce the vibration, and his difficulty was shared by other workers on the subject, until the "Veedee" vibrator was invented and introduced by Mr. Garratt. The "Veedee" meets the requirements laid down by medical authorities, and the testimony that Mr. Garratt has received from scores of medical men in all parts of the world shows that it does the work for which it is designed. The purpose of the present note, however, is to make it known that Mr. Garratt invites the co-operation of retail chemists in selling the "Veedee." The instrument carries a minimum profit of 8*s.* or more, according to the elaborateness of the instrument. Mr. Garratt has informed us of many chemists who have sold hundreds of the "Veedee" during the past seven years, and he is willing to instruct others as to how sales of the "Veedee" may be effected without disturbing ordinary business—in fact, encouraging it, by attracting a good class of customers to the shop. Mr. Garratt will be glad to supply pamphlets descriptive of the instrument and showing the prices at which it and the auxiliary pieces of apparatus are sold.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MESSRS. HARRISON, PAYNE & Co. have commenced business at 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, London, E.C., as merchant shippers and agents.

MR. W. J. HORTON, chemist and druggist, Medical Hall, 11 South Street, Chichester, is opening a branch pharmacy at Selsey-on-Sea, Sussex.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON & Co., Church Street, Conisborough, have re-purchased the business at 19 and 20 The Arcade, Denaby Main, lately owned by Mr. Kenny, chemist.

MRS. MIRIAM HOWARD, trading as Sturton & Howard, Fore Hill, Ely, has sold her business to Mr. Sidney C. Thompson, chemist and druggist, who will continue it under the old name.

MR. H. C. EDWARDS, chemist and druggist, 17 Queen's Road, Hastings, and King's Road, St. Leonard's, has reopened the business at 6 Eversfield Place, Hastings, which will be under the management of his brother, Mr. H. Edwards.

Contracts.

THE following tenders have been accepted by the various local bodies mentioned below :

Alton (Hants) Urban Council's Hospital. Trimming & Co., carbolic acid, at 1s. 9d. per lb.; hospital lint, 1s. 8d.; boric lint, 1s. 6d.; absorbent wool, 1s.; permanganate of potash, 9d.; vaseline, 9½d.; glycerin, 1s. 4d.; sanitas, 4s. 6d. per gal.; formalin, 10½d. per lb.; formamint, 1s. 11d. per bottle; carbolic soap, 1l. 6s. per cwt.

Amersham Guardians.—Mr. I. R. Phillips, chemist, Chessham, for cod liver oil.

Barking Urban District Council.—Mr. J. Freeman, chemist, Barking, for the year's supply of chemists' goods.

Bethnal Green Guardians.—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for drugs; S. Maw, Son & Sons, for surgical appliances; Medical Supply Association, for druggists' sundries.

Boston Guardians.—Mr. T. B. J. Booker, chemist, Boston, for quinine, at 1s. 1½d. per oz. Grimble & Kent, Boston, appointed chemists.

Brentford District Council.—Mr. A. Hawthorne, chemist, Brentford, for the annual supply of chemicals and disinfectants.

Burnley Union. R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., for drugs; Hartleys, for druggists' sundries.

Chelmsford Guardians.—Hospital and General Contracts Co., for drugs.

Cheltenham Guardians.—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., for ozo; International Stores Co., Ltd., for Savory & Moore's patent food, at 8s. 3d. per doz. 1s. tins.

Croydon County Council.—For annual supplies: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for drugs to the borough hospital; Hospital and General Contracts Co., for surgical dressings.

Dartford Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs and druggists' sundries; Adecocks, for disinfecting-fluid.

Deptford Borough Council.—A. C. Young & Co., Middleton Bros., Sanitas Co., Ltd., and Dussek Bros., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Dover Guardians.—Mr. A. H. Cartwright, chemist, Dover, for chemicals.

Droxford Guardians.—Bates & Co., Ltd., Southampton—1-in. bandages, 10d. doz.; 2-in., do., 1s. 1d. per doz.; camphorated oil, 1s. 2d. per pint; castor oil, 8d. per pint; Condy's fluid, 10d. per bottle; cotton-wool, 10d. per lb.; boric lint, 1s.; white lint, 1s. 3d.; methylated spirits, 2s. 6d. gal.; plaster-reels (10 yards, 1 inch), 1l. 1s. doz.; do. (10 yards, 2 inch), 1l. 12s. doz.

Eastry Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Woodruff, chemist, Eastry, for the supply of chemists' sundries.

Erith Urban Council.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for the supply of drugs to the sanatorium.

Eton Guardians.—Mr. C. Sangster appointed chemist.

Faversham Rural District Council.—Mr. E. Withers, Faversham, appointed chemist.

Frome Urban District Council.—Mr. E. C. F. Green, chemist, Frome, for the supply of disinfecting-fluid at 2s. 6d. per gal.

Fulham Borough Council.—For annual supplies of disinfectants: Sanitas Co., Ltd., carbolic-acid powder, 6s. per cwt.; sulphur cakes, 16s. per cwt.; sanitas soluble blocks, 2l. 19s. per 100; crude sanitas, 3s. 6d. per gal.; sanitas powder (1d. packets), 7s. 2d. per gross; sanitas powder (1s. tins), 9s. per doz.; sanitas soap (No. 2), 1l. 8s. per cwt.; formalin, 4s. 3d. per gal. Middleton Bros.—perchloride of mercury, 2s. 9½d. per lb.; chloride of ammonium, 3½d. per lb.; permanganate of potash, 4½d. per lb. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.—disinfecting-fluid, 3s. 6d. per gal. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.—sanitary soluble blocks (ialine), 2l. 14s. 6d. per 100. Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton—disinfecting-powder, 5s. 6d. per cwt. Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.—disinfecting-fluid, 1s. 10d. per gal.

Hampstead Guardians.—Mr. E. Pettinger, Hampstead, appointed chemist for twelve months.

Hastings Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs.

Hendon Guardians.—Burgoyne, Barbidges & Co., for the annual supply of drugs.

Hereford Guardians.—McDougall Bros., Manchester, for disinfectants.

Hinckley Urban District Council.—Knight & Crofts, chemists, Hinckley, for carbolic powder, 4l. 15s. per ton; carbolic acid, 1l. 10s. per gross bottles; formalin, 18s. per doz. bottles; formalin tablets, 4s. 6d. per tin; sulphur, 19s. 6d. per cwt.; sulphur cakes, 3s. 2d. per doz. tins.

Isle of Thanet Guardians.—Mr. J. T. Winton, Ramsgate, for disinfectants, at 3s. 9½d. per gal.

Kettering Guardians.—H. Hitchman & Son, chemists, for surgical dressings.

Lewisham Guardians.—Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., for drugs; S. Maw, Son & Sons, for surgical appliances and surgical instruments; Galen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for surgical dressings and druggists' sundries.

Leyton Urban Council.—Mr. T. H. Seed, chemist, Leyton, for chemists' and druggists' sundries; Edwards' Climax Sanitary Compounds Co., for three years' supply of disinfecting-fluid.

Liverpool Select Vestry.—For six months' supplies: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., for drugs and druggists' sundries; Jas. Mellor & Sons, for methylated spirit.

Louth Rural District Council.—Mr. H. D. Simpson, chemist, Louth, for disinfectants.

Malling Guardians.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist, West Malling, for medical necessities, at 5l. 17s., and soda-water, at 2s. 6d. per doz. syphons.

Marylebone Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs, at 33½d. 16s. 10½d.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, for druggists' sundries, at 27½d. 18s. 10d.

Mitford and Launditch Guardians.—Peck & Dent, for drugs, etc.

Mutford and Lothingland Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., Lowestoft, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

Newent Guardians.—Mr. H. Whittles, chemist, and the Newent Drug Co., both Newent, for the half-yearly supply of drugs and medical appliances.

Poole Guardians.—Mr. J. A. Haynes, chemist, Parkstone, for soda-water syphons, at 2s. 6d. per doz.

Portsmouth Guardians.—Manners & Hopkinson, for drugs, at 37½ per cent. off list-prices; J. F. Macfarlan & Co., for surgical dressings.

Rishton (Lancs) Urban District Council.—Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for disinfectant-powder; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectant-fluid.

Romsey Guardians.—Mr. Frost, for surgical dressings and drugs.

Smallburgh Guardians.—Mr. A. E. Beeston, Norwich, appointed chemist.

Southend-on-Sea Borough Sanatorium.—Mr. F. I. Johnston, chemist, Southend, for druggists' goods during the ensuing year.

Southwark Borough Council.—For the annual supply of disinfectants: A. C. Young & Co.; Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ltd.; United Alkali Co., Ltd.; Middleton Bros.; Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd.; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.

St. Albans Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for surgical dressings.

Stepney Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs, at 20½d. 8s. 5½d., and to the schools at 4l. 14s. 0½d.

Stourbridge Guardians.—Pearson & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill—Castor oil, 3s. 3d. gal.; Epsom salt, 1d. lb.; linseed-meal, 16s. cwt.; lint, 1s. 3d. lb.; boric lint, 1s. 1d.; Gamgee tissue, 1s. 3d.; gutta serena tissue, 6s.; vaseline, 7d.; starch-powder, 4d.; zinc oxide, 8d.; boric acid, 6d.; single trusses, 1s. 6d.; double do., 1s. 9d.; methylated spirits, 2s. 6d. gal.

Swindon and Highworth Guardians.—Green & Co., Swindon, appointed chemists for six months.

Warrington Guardians.—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester, for drugs; the Hospital and General Contracts Co., for surgical dressings.

Watford Guardians.—Mr. H. W. Kilby, chemist, Watford, for surgical dressings.

Willesden Urban District Council.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., for the supply of diphtheria antitoxin.

Wolverhampton Union.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for the supply of drugs, at 4l. 12s. 8½d., and Robinson & Sons, Ltd., for surgical dressings, 58l. 9s. 11d., for the workhouse. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs to the out-relief dispensary, at 28l. 15s. 9½d., for the three years ending Lady Day, 1914.

Workop Guardians.—Mr. T. E. Pask, chemist, Workop, for drugs.

York Guardians.—Mr. F. A. Newey, chemist, York, for disinfectants.

FRENCH CHALK.—It is a curious fact that although the production of talc and soapstone in the United States in 1909 was 130,338 tons, yet the finest grades had to be imported from France and Italy, the imports in 1909 having been 4,417 tons.

MANY of Boots' branches in the Midlands have on their counters at present big stacks of safety matches at 1d. a dozen. The inscriptions are: "Boots safety matches are unequalled," and "Save 20 to 50 per cent. by buying drugs, household and toilet articles at Boots Cash Chemists."

MARSEILLES OIL-SEEDS.—The arrivals of oleaginous seeds at Marseilles during 1910 amounted to 665,679 metric tons, establishing a new high record. The largest items included shelled ground nuts 199,774 tons; in shell, 148,242 tons; copra, 171,423 tons; sesame-seed, 90,979 tons. About 90 per cent. was crushed in local mills.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

ENUMERATION OF CHEMICALS.

The President of the Board of Trade is referring to the Committee, which meets annually to deal with the monthly trade returns, a question by Captain Clive as to acetate of lime, acetic acid, acetone, carbide of calcium, and sulphate of nickel, not stated in quantity in the Board of Trade Returns, but in value only, that no less than 2,385,564*l.*, which is more than the value of all the other articles put together that are separately enumerated under "Articles Unenumerated."

CONFERENCE ON OPIUM AND DRUGS.

In reply to Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., on Tuesday, Sir Edward Grey stated that July 1 has been suggested as the date for the meeting of the Conference at The Hague, but no definite decision has yet been come to regarding it. The countries invited to attend are those which took part in the International Opium Conference which sat at Shanghai in the spring of 1909. They are the United States, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Siam, and Persia.

SALE OF RECTIFIED SPIRITS BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M.P., gave notice on Friday, March 24, of the following new clause to the Revenue Bill:

An excise licence for the sale for medicinal purposes only of rectified spirits of not less than 43° above proof to duly qualified medical practitioners or registered chemists, or for use in hospitals, may be granted to a manufacturing or wholesale chemist or druggist upon payment of 10*l.*

Every such licence shall be in such form as the Commissioners shall direct, and shall expire on the thirtieth day of June in each year.

If any person holding only a licence under this section sells spirits of any description, or in any manner not authorised by his licence, he shall incur the fine imposed for selling spirits without a licence.

The application of the guillotine on Tuesday evening prevented the clause being put in the Committee stage. Mr. Glyn-Jones then took the matter over from Mr. Brunner and put the clause on the paper for the Report stage, Mr. Winfrey doing the same. The clause has been officially amended and it is expected to be embodied in the Bill on Thursday evening (March 30).

THE C. S. S. A.

Mr. Glyn-Jones has given notice to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, on Monday, whether he is aware that a tablet, bearing the letters C. S. S. A., Ltd., hangs in the entrance lobby at the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House; that it is used by Government officials and clerks who desire to order goods from the Civil Service Supply Association, Limited, to indicate thereon the room in which an agent from the stores may find them and collect the order; that such an agent calls daily at the offices so indicated, collects, orders, and frequently delivers to such offices later in the day the goods so ordered; whether, seeing that the association is a private trading concern, he will say what, if any, are the conditions and terms upon which the association is afforded such privileges; and whether he will grant the same privileges to any and every suitable trader who applies for them.

INSECTICIDES AND SHEEP DIPS.

During the debate on the Revenue Bill in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Wheler (Faversham) moved a new clause providing that only half the excise duties payable on tobacco grown in the United Kingdom should be charged where it was established that such tobacco was used for the manufacture of sheep dips, insecticides, or other purely agricultural or horticultural purposes. The vegetable nicotine wash which could be made from this tobacco would be invaluable to hop and fruit growers, being far superior to mineral washes. Mr. Hobhouse replied that there was no tobacco grown in this country which could be treated in the manner described, and that if the clause were passed in its present form it would be the means of imposing a penalty which

did not exist at present. It would charge half rate, whereas now there was nothing to prevent tobacco being treated free of any duty. Eventually the clause was withdrawn.

PROJECTING SIGNS.

The Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons last week dealt with the clause in the London County Council (General Powers) Bill by which the Council sought power to limit the size, weight, and character of signs, lamps, projections, and advertisements in public thoroughfares. Opposition was offered by London borough councils, the Chamber of Commerce, theatre managers, railway companies, and others. The London County Council offered to modify the clause, but the Chairman of the Committee said they were unanimously of opinion that the clause should not be proceeded with.

The Committee of the House of Lords also considered the City of London (Various Powers) Bill, which contains a clause giving power to the Corporation to make by-laws to control the erection of projecting signs, providing that the Corporation may dispense with the regulations in respect to particular classes of projections. This was amended by providing that the by-law giving exemption should specify the classes to which it should apply.

THE SHOPS BILL.

The second reading of this is expected to take place in the House of Commons on March 31. The rejection of the Bill is being moved by Mr. H. Bottomley, M.P., who was seen by our Parliamentary representative, and said he was moving the rejection of the Bill because ostensibly it was for the benefit of the shop-assistant, but he was quite satisfied that in the long run it would do more harm than good. The result of the Bill would be that the small shopkeeper who kept one or two assistants would get rid of them and thus evade its provisions. In regard to the shopkeepers themselves, he regarded it as an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the subject. Any man or woman who kept a shop should be entitled, in his opinion, to keep open as long as the interests of his customers demanded it, and without dictation from anyone. He regarded it as a Sabbatarian measure, prompted more by influences of this kind than by any regard to the interests of the shopkeepers or the assistants.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TEN deaths, five of which were by misadventure, have been recorded since our issue of last week.

Chloral Hydrate was used at Brighton as a suicidal agent by Harold Green Johnson (27), chemist, of Derby.

Female Pills.—At a Winsford inquest a verdict of death by misadventure was returned in regard to Agnes Barker (31), who died after taking a box of female pills. It was stated that an analyst's certificate produced showed that the pills contained nothing likely to prove injurious. Dr. Woodyatt deposed that a certain ingredient would aggravate the slight kidney trouble from which deceased had suffered so as to cause death.

Laudanum.—At Belfast, Kathleen Leavy died by misadventure from laudanum-poisoning. Four bottles from different chemists were produced, all being correctly labelled. —A Lambeth Coroner's jury found that Minnie Emily Parrott (18), dressmaker, died from the effects of laudanum, self-administered, but that there was no evidence to show for what purpose it was taken. The bottle bore the name of a Taunton chemist.

Potassium Bichromate.—At Bristol a French polisher intentionally poisoned himself with this chemical.

Soluble Oxalates.—Salt of sorrel was stated to have been taken in mistake for Epsom salt by Wm. Duncan Macara, merchant, Armadale, who died from poisoning.—Salt of lemon caused the accidental death of James Skinner (63), of Hoxton.

Strychnine.—At Preston, Elizabeth Ann Robinson (52), weaver, died through taking three doses of her sister's medicine. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the mixture contained strong doses of strychnine, to which deceased had been accustomed by gradual increases.

Kind Not Stated.—At the inquest held at Newbury Workhouse into the death of an unknown man, it was found that deceased died from caustic-poisoning and exposure.—At Hove, Nellie Brooker poisoned herself and two of her children with some liniment. The mother died, but the children are recovering.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Anogon is the mercuric-oxide compound of iodobenzoparal sulphonic acid, and forms microscopic yellow crystals. It contains 48.5 per cent. of mercury and 30.7 per cent. of iodine. It is a powerful antiseptic, and is recommended for intramuscular injection as an anti-syphilitic.

Keltium is a new element separated by Urbain ("Comptes Rendus," 152, 141) in the course of a series of fractional crystallisations of a nitric-acid extract of certain of the rare earths containing lutecium and scandium. He assigns to it the symbol Ct. It is intermediate in its properties between lutecium and scandium.

New Method of Estimating Sulphuric Acid.—V. Auger and M. Gabillon ("Acad. des Sci.," February 20) distil a mixture of the sulphate and potassium iodide with phosphoric, pyrophosphoric, and phosphorous acids. The sulphur is given off quantitatively as sulphuretted hydrogen, which gas is absorbed and estimated. The process fails with barium sulphate.

Corycavidine, a New Alkaloid.—Gadamer ("Arch. der Pharm.," 1911, 30) has isolated a new alkaloid from the tubers of *Corydalis*, which he has termed corycavidine. It is an amorphous base of the formula $C_{22}H_{23}NO_3$, and crystallises from hot chloroform with one molecule of chloroform. It is a dextrorotatory base having a specific rotation of $+203^\circ$, and melts at $212^\circ-213^\circ$. It contains two methoxy and one nitrogen-methyl group. It forms well-defined crystalline salts with hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids, and a crystalline auro-chloride without a sharp melting-point.

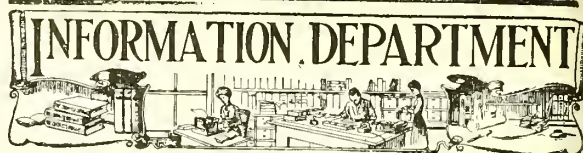
The Decomposition of Perchloride Solution.—It has been stated that mercury-perchloride solution is readily decomposed by light, and the explanation probably is that it is the alkali of the glass that plays the greatest part in the reduction to calomel. Some recent experiments by Schering ("Pharm. Weekbl.") have established the fact that solutions made with distilled water exposed to light for three weeks in carefully rinsed flasks do not show the presence of anything but the smallest quantity of silicic acid by the methyl-violet test, and there was no reduction to calomel. It was found that amber-glass bottles entirely prevented any change in the solution.

French Peppermint Oils.—Muraour ("Bull. Soc. Chim. de France," 4, 9, 66) has distilled the essential oil from the dried leaves of the French peppermint herb, which is the true peppermint (*Mentha piperita*). He finds the oil to have a marked difference from the normally distilled French oil. Samples Nos. 1 and 2 are oils from dried leaves, while sample 3 are normal oils:

	1	2	3
Sp. gr. at 15° ...	0.913	0.911	0.918-0.920
Optical rotation ...	$-38^\circ 18'$	$-40^\circ 04'$	-6° to -11°
Esters ...	33.16%	40.31%	7-10%
Total menthol ...	43.99%	46.67%	43-46%
Solubility in alcohol ...	1 in 1.5 of 80%	1 in 2.5 of 80%	1 in 1-3 of 70%

The oil from the dried leaves therefore contains nearly all its menthol in the form of esters, while that from the fresh leaves contains mostly free menthol. The oil from the dried leaves has a marked odour of Japanese peppermint oil.

The Alkaloids of Sanguinaria Canadensis.—Kozniowski ("Bull. Acad. Sci.," Cracow, 1910, 235) has made a critical examination of the alkaloids of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, which were shown by Schmidt to be five in number. Of these, considerable difficulty has been experienced in the separation of sanguinarine chelerithrine and protopine, and the author now describes a comparatively simple method for effecting this. The alcohol extract of the roots is evaporated and the residue treated with dilute acetic acid. The acetic acid solution is cooled and treated with 40 per cent. sulphuric acid, when a crystalline precipitate is formed, which is collected after forty-eight hours and on decomposition yields pure chelerithrine. The filtrate is cooled, and rendered faintly alkaline with ammonia, and the precipitate extracted with acetic acid and treated with sulphuric acid, by which a further crop of chelerithrine is obtained. After four precipitations all the chelerithrine is thrown down, and the filtrate contains protopine, which can be isolated in a pure state as the hydrochloride. The residue from the original acetic-acid solution is treated with 20 per cent. sulphuric acid, from which the alkaloid sanguinarine is obtained in a pure state. It forms a periodide, $C_{22}H_{23}O.NI_2.HI$, melting at 205° . Chelerithrine periodide, $C_{22}H_{23}O.NI_2.III$, melts at 225° .



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Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 247/65. "Boroform": makers.
- 244/63. "Javine" face-powder.
- 248/7. "Wonder" douche: makers.
- 247/650. "Zyncopyline": suppliers.
- 248/29. "Niola": makers or supply.
- 246/11. "Marco's Theask": supply.
- 250/64. "Macassarine": who makes?
- 244/52. "Zillah": manicure-preparations.
- 243/72. Vienna Food Co.: present address.
- 244/71. "Niola": tablets: makers and agents.
- 248/29. "Skiddo": what is it, and who supplies?
- 247/24. "Suc de Gardenia": makers or suppliers.
- 246/7. "Braggi's Omnicura": makers or suppliers.
- 249/24. "Zenara et Cie., Paris et Londres": address.
- 244/64. Address of E. Knowlton, maker of a yeast food.
- 244/53. "Stuthart's Bronchitis Mixture": where obtainable?
- 246/11. Swann's "Antibilious and Liver Pills": London supply.
- 249/39. Address of "Grant & Co., makers of shampoo-powders."
- 248/13. "Microlina" in $\frac{1}{2}$ -kilo. and 1-kilo. tins: where obtainable?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Abanon (makers) (247/65).
- "Acousticon" hearing apparatus (248/66).
- Adalin (247/23).
- "Adeps Canis" (246/9).
- "Akustik" hearing apparatus (250/63).
- Allen's (Mrs.) hair restorer (proprietors) (249/2).
- "Castle" brand hat-polish (246/8).
- "Commonsense" ear drums (250/630).
- Cooper's ginger-beer powder (246/38).
- Copper sulphate (for agricultural purposes) (245/67).
- Crooke's radio-meters (249/40).
- Cypino (244/62).
- Davies's bronchial tablets (249/9).
- Earthenware tooth-paste pots (243/300).
- Fox's "Red Cross" pills, lotion, etc (246/36).
- Gadul (247/26).
- Gastrosan (makers and agents) (247/650).
- "Gem" stills (243/37).
- Glycerrhizin (244/70).
- Hogg's Cod-liver Oil (245/27).
- Hollamby's balsam of aniseed (248/290).
- "Ivradent" tooth-powder (244/6).
- Jahneke's boxes (actual makers) (243/30).
- Kellogg's asthma cure (245/32).
- Lithographed labels (colour) (250/65).
- Mackenzie sprayer (248/29).
- Marco's preparations (246/11).
- Marseilles soap (246/17).
- Martin's Apiol and steel pills (245/321).
- Mercocochin (maker and agents) (247/65).
- Meta - benzamine - semicarbazide (makers) (249/22).
- Morrhulol (247/26).
- Nelson's (Dr.) inhalers (actual makers) (246/19).
- "One and All" horticultural preparations (250/9).
- Palmitin basis (for creams) (247/2).
- Patent comb for applying lotion to the hair (248/30).
- Pharmacy dial (250/600).
- Potassium permanganate (first-hand supply) (245/54).
- Powdered sulphur (for agricultural purposes) (245/54).
- Protamol (249/46).
- Purgolade (239/904).
- Purgylum (239/905).
- Reuter's toilet-soap (London supply) (249/24).
- "Rosella" cleaning pad (246/16).
- "Sanoper" soap (250/43).
- Seidlitz powders (packers) (245/6).
- Therapion (250/56).
- Urodonal (makers) (243/4).
- "Visitors" soap (No. 613) (246/53).

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Professor Attfeld

has not lived to see the triumph of the compulsory curriculum idea, for which he worked strenuously and consistently for many years. An ardent educationalist, he early espoused with enthusiasm the notion that systematic instruction, both theoretical and practical, is necessary to fit the pharmacist for his work. The successive changes in the Minor examination have brought about the realisation of all that was best of Attfeld's dream, for every candidate must now undergo courses of preparation before he can hope to be successful in passing the examination. What still remains unfulfilled is the desire that these courses must be stereotyped, and no one recognised as a teacher, and no school held to be satisfactory, until courses, teacher, and school have received the cachet of Bloomsbury Square; in other words, every candidate to be compelled to take out certain specified courses instead of, as at present, obtaining his instruction how, where, and when he chooses. The manner in which Professor Attfeld's own school was hit by Muter's and other free schools had much to do with the educational "enthusiasm" of the 'seventies.

The Return to Common Sense,

shown in Mr. R. A. Robinson's reply to Drs. Smith and Tunnicliffe at the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society on March 14, is of good omen for the time—if ever the time comes—when the proposals of those gentlemen, and of others who think with them, are brought before Parliament in the shape of a Bill. Meanwhile, it is refreshing to note that at length there is some prospect of legislation restricting the sale and use of firearms, the present laxity with regard to which is probably productive of as many accidents, to say nothing of wilful damage, as the trade in "poisons and patents." It is a monstrous anomaly that we should be so hedged about with legal restrictions, and so liable to abuse from every petty official and irresponsible journalist for not being even more careful than the law requires, while vendors of dangerous weapons are allowed to sell their goods without rebuke to anybody who asks for them. Why is it? Can the fact that the gunsmith is not a possible rival of the doctor have anything to do with it? I do not complain of the present state of the law with regard to the sale of poisons (More power to the Schedule! say I), and I would go at least as far as Mr. Robinson with respect to "patents"; but, being human, I should like to see other businesses which are liable to abuse treated on the same lines as my own. Like the Scotch divinity student who could not name the minor prophets, I object to these "invidious distinctions." Lead pills are at least as dangerous when shot out of a gun as when supplied by the chemist, and I hope they will to some extent occupy the place in the legislative mind at present too exclusively filled by our goods. We shall, however, do well to ponder Mr. Gadd's sweeping though not very lucidly formulated proposals. He and Dr. Tunnicliffe, if their views prevail, will close about half the chemists' shops in the country.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton

in a recent essay uttered a word of warning to the British nation, lest in her great wealth and power she were nourishing the seeds of decay. Monarchies die not because they have too little power, but because they have too much. Institutions die not because they are

weak and struggling, but because of their great influence and wealth. This paradoxical indictment is recalled to my mind by the perusal of two items in your issue last week, both of which, curiously enough, hail from Glasgow. The first is the very frank discussion on the curriculum, and the second the exposure of the extravagance of the Pharmaceutical Society. For the first time, outside your own editorial columns, have we had a discussion that has gone to the basic principle of the whole question, and it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Currie's amiable platitudes failed to avert a hostile vote from his own people. It is not often, also, that

Mr. J. P. Gilmour's Persuasive Eloquence

fails of its purpose, but it failed utterly and completely on the occasion referred to. Why did it fail? And why had Mr. Currie not replied to the damaging criticism of his scheme? Simply because they were face to face with the stern logic of facts. Mr. Lothian's remarkable figures prove beyond dispute that unless some great change takes place, qualified pharmacy, as we now understand it, is bound to die out sooner or later in this country, in so far as supplying the necessities of the public is concerned. In face of the fact that the great majority of those who enter the business never qualify, and this mainly because they never pass the Preliminary examination, what is going to be the future of pharmacy? For several years past the annual losses have equalled if not exceeded those who have qualified; the Glasgow men recognise this, and want some other method than the adoption of a curriculum. If the official scheme is carried out, it means that in spite of its present wealth—a wealth which, according to Mr. McKellar, is spent largely in the upkeep of a "white elephant" that is of comparatively little interest to the members at large—the Pharmaceutical Society is destined to serve as an example of the Chestertonian paradox.

The Salting Bequest

to the Victoria and Albert Museum, at a private view of which I had the pleasure of being present the other day, contains several items of much interest to pharmacists. These are drug-vases of various shapes, and mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the material being Italian majolica. Some of them are of great beauty; others are more curious than beautiful, but these latter are by no means of inferior interest. The greater number are from Faenza, usually considered to be the mother-town of majolica in Italy, whence the name "Faïence" given to this ware. Two of the earliest jars in the collection are referred to in the Museum handbook as of special interest, since they show by their likeness to the still older pottery of the Moorish craftsmen in Spain how close was the connection between Italian and Spanish work of this kind ("majolica" is said to be derived from "Majorca"); and they are particularly interesting to us, too, as having apparently set the pattern for drug-vases for centuries, many of the specimens of much later date being of the same shape and style. They are tall, narrow jars, bevelled at top and bottom, and with slightly depressed sides. They are elaborately decorated with figures, among which runs an oak-leaf pattern. One of them is inscribed "Dia cassia" (the name of a well-known laxative electuary), the other "Loe sanum," which is doubtless the *Lohoch sanum* of Mesue. Later jars frequently have the names in Italian, as "Sy di Papavari," "Mostarda f." (the latter is on a very curious jar covered with most grotesque figures, and dating from late in the fifteenth century). There are two really beautiful show-jars, nearly two feet high and about eighteen inches in diameter. They are ornamented profusely in the "bianca sopra azzuro" (white on blue) style, peculiarly associated with Casa Pirotta, the most important of the Faenza factories, and have respectively figures of Philosophy and Justice on one side. Their date is 1545. One of the very oldest vases (about 1500) is in the form of a sort of tea-pot, with what is probably meant for a dragon's head for a spout. This shape occurs again in a beautiful vase from the Casa Pirotta factory; it is inscribed "Olio." Other inscriptions are "Seme di Nigiella," "Ipodio dosso," "Dia Calametu," "Julep. Oximel. Simplex." etc.

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Editorial Articles.

A Rectified Spirits Licence.

AMONG the innovations made by the Finance (1909-10) Act is an increased charge upon wholesale druggists, who in the course of their business are required to supply customers with rectified spirits. Until that Act was passed wholesale druggists obtained a dealers' spirit-licence for 10l. 10s. a year, which covered sales of rectified spirits and all other spirits in quantities of 2 gals. or more at a time, and they had also the advantage of obtaining an additional licence to retail, costing 3l. 3s., which enabled them to sell quantities of spirits less than 2 gals. at a time. The Act changed the duty payable upon the spirit-retailers' off-licence, making it up to 50l., according to the value of the premises, and the additional licence to retail is no longer obtainable by dealers. Wholesale druggists were thus severely mulcted, although it was obviously the intention of the Government to impose the duties upon the liquor-trade, and not to hamper other businesses and industries. The whole of the facts were set forth in these columns on May 7 and June 25, 1910. By the latter date the difficulties arising from the change had become acute, and we wrote to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise about the matter, submitting full particulars in regard to the sales of rectified spirits by a representative firm of wholesale druggists, and showing that the 50l. off-licence duty "represents much more than the whole of the profit from the sales." It is unnecessary to repeat here facts in regard to the use of rectified spirits by chemists and medical men which are familiar to our readers. We asked the Commissioners if they could suggest some means whereby wholesale druggists "occupying high-rated premises could reconstruct them so that a small and distinct portion alone should be rated for the retail spirit business;" and we further recalled the concession made in 1880 by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in regard to the sale by retail of rectified spirits of wine, whereby they permitted pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists to sell the spirits in quantities not exceeding 8 oz.

at a time to medical and scientific gentlemen, without a spirit-licence; and added:

"As most wholesale druggists hold a compounders' licence and a wholesale spirit-dealer's licence . . . the difficulty in regard to quantities of rectified spirits under 2 gals. might be met by a similar concession—namely, to allow wholesale druggists holding such licences and not a retail off-licence to supply chemists and druggists with rectified spirits in quantities of less than 2 gals. The 1880 concession has never been abused, and a similar concession extended to wholesalers would be as well respected and would be of very great convenience to all connected with pharmacy."

In the meantime, the Drug Club had been considering the whole matter, and Mr. John C. Umney, its President, who is also Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, called a meeting of that section on June 29, when he went very fully into the whole question and explained that he and Mr. C. A. Hill, Secretary of the Drug Club, had forwarded a letter to the Chief Inspector of Excise, in which they suggested the possibility of adopting some such course as one of the following:

"1. That the Board of Inland Revenue may in their discretion extend the wholesale dealer's licence so as to permit of the sale of rectified spirits of wine to hospitals, registered chemists and druggists, and medical men, for medicinal purposes, in quantities down to 1 pint, such licence not to apply to potable spirits.

"2. That the Board of Inland Revenue may in their discretion issue a special or modified 'off-licence' in place of the present retail licence, allowing us to sell rectified spirits of wine to hospitals, registered chemists and druggists, and medical men, for medicinal purposes, in quantities down to 1 pint.

"3. That the Board of Inland Revenue may in their discretion take into consideration the very small part of our business which is represented by the sale of rectified spirits of wine in quantities of less than 2 gals. at one time, and may assess, for the purpose of licence-duty, that portion of the premises which is used for the purposes of such sales of rectified spirit by retail."

We were able to report on July 16 that Mr. Umney and Mr. Hill had had an interview with Sir Alfred J. Tedder, the Chief Inspector, as a result of which it was hoped that a favourable solution of the present difficulties would be obtained, and Mr. Umney in his own "Record" stated:

"It is hoped that the Board of Customs and Excise may, by special administrative concession—if it be legally possible—or, failing that, the Treasury, by the necessary legislation, differentiate in licences between the classes of traders handling spirit for widely different purposes, and thus pave the way to a serious consideration of the hardships and risks under which manufacturers are now working."

We may also recall a meeting of the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce in September last, when Mr. Umney stated that he had had an interview with Sir Alfred Tedder on September 22, and that the Commissioners were giving the matter their sympathetic consideration. The negotiations and consideration have been continued intermittently since, Mr. Umney having had several interviews with the authorities, and we are pleased to state that as a result a new clause to be added to the Revenue Bill was put down by Mr. J. F. L. Brunner on Friday, March 24, who, in the absence of Mr. Glyn-Jones and Mr. Winfrey, at our request took the matter in hand.

The clause as finally arranged and as it first appeared on the papers of the House of Commons is printed in our Westminster Wisdom column. Before we asked Mr. Brunner to take charge of the clause we had the assurance that it would not be unacceptable to the Government, provided the business of the House favoured its adoption. At the time of writing the Revenue Bill has emerged from the Committee, the Prime Minister having applied the Closure on Tuesday evening, when there were still many pages of amendments

and new clauses (this one among them) to be dealt with. As Mr. Brunner could not be present in the House on Tuesday evening he asked Mr. Glyn-Jones to take charge of the clause, which he did, and as soon as the closure excluded its consideration in the Committee stage he put the clause down for the Report stage, and got Mr. Winfrey to do the same. The clause accordingly appeared on Wednesday's papers in the following form, the italicised words being official emendations from the original form:

An Excise licence for the sale for medicinal purposes only of rectified spirits of not less than forty-three degrees above proof to duly qualified medical practitioners or registered chemists, or for use in hospitals, may be granted to a manufacturing or wholesale chemist or druggist upon payment of the duty of ten pounds.

Every such licence shall be granted in such form and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise shall prescribe, and shall expire on the thirtieth day of June in each year.

If any person holding a licence granted under this section sells spirits of any description, or in any manner not authorised by his licence, he shall incur the fine imposed for selling spirits without a licence.

The Report stage is proceeding as we go to press, and there is every hope that the clause will be included in those portions of the twelve pages of amendments which the Government have put down or which they will not oppose. It is, however, expected that the duty will be raised from ten pounds to fifteen guineas. Should the clause not be passed on this occasion it will be introduced into the Finance or Revenue Bill, which will be considered by Parliament in June, so that we are, in any circumstances, within measurable distance of a satisfactory remedy to a vexing and unfair incidence of taxation. Moreover the clause establishes the principle of differentiating the compounding and manufacture of medicines from the business of the sale of intoxicants, to which it is attached solely because one of the menstrea requisite for the extraction of drugs happens to be a dutiable article.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

We gave in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of March 25 the terms of the regulations approved of by his Majesty in Council with reference to the sale of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids and of the soluble salts of oxalic acid. The Order in Council subsequently appeared in the "London Gazette" of March 24, and comes into force on October 1 of this year. It will, of course, apply to chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain, and to pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists in Ireland, as well as to any other persons who sell the substances. It will be observed, by reference to our issue of March 25 (index folio 434), that in addition to the name of the article and the word "Poisonous," the words "Not to be Taken" have to be on the label, together with the name and address of the seller. From the wording of the regulations it appears that the words "Not to be Taken" must be on the label; but we presume there would be no objection to the use of a supplementary "Not to be Taken" label, although it would not strictly conform to the terms of the regulations. It is also to be observed that bottles distinguishable by touch are to be used for any of the Section 5 substances that are liquid. We pointed out last week that if Section 5 is interpreted under High Court decisions under the 1868 Act, solutions of soluble oxalates would also have to be put into poison-bottles.

The "London Gazette" of March 24 also contains the following notice:

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of forty days from the date hereof, it is proposed to submit to His Majesty in Council, in pursuance of Section 2 (3) of the above-named Act, the draft of an Order in Council adding to, and amending, the Regulations as to licences for the sale of certain poisonous substances, made under the said section by Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1909.

The draft of the proposed additional regulations is as follows:

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

1. Where the applicant for a licence under Section two of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is a body corporate, or in Scotland a firm or partnership, such modifications as may be necessary shall be made in the forms set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D to the Regulations made under the Order in Council dated the second day of April nineteen hundred and nine (herein-after referred to as the principal Regulations).

2.—(1) Where the applicant for a licence under Section two of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is a person in the employment of a person who has obtained a licence under that section, the forms of applications for licences, licences, applications for the renewal of licences, and renewals of licences, shall be those set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D to these Regulations in lieu of those set out in Schedules A, B, C, and D to the principal Regulations, and the maximum fee charged for the grant of a licence shall be 5s. instead of the maximum fee specified in the principal Regulations, and so much of the principal Regulations as requires an applicant to publish notice of his intention to apply for a licence in two newspapers shall not apply.

(2) A licence granted to such an applicant as aforesaid shall not continue in force after the licence of the person in whose employment he is is revoked or whilst it is suspended.

3. The following paragraph shall be added to Article 14 of the principal Regulations:

"For the purposes of this article the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller."

The additional schedules A and B referred to in 2 are respectively forms of application for employes of licensees and of the licence to be issued to them. The chief difference in the form of assistant's licence consists of the words "being a person in the employment of _____ who is licensed under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to sell and keep open shop at," instead of "carrying on the trade _____ of _____, at."

Schedules C and D are forms of application and of licence in connection with renewal of a poison-licence.

The new licence, like the old one, is to have the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Arsenic Act and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, printed on the back.

The addition to Article 14 of the Regulations is necessary on account of the provisions *re* labelling. Its effect is to define the proprietor of the establishment where the sale is made as the "seller." If the proposed alteration is made, Article 14 will read as follows, the addition being italicised:

A poisonous substance shall not be sold except in an enclosed vessel or receptacle as received from the manufacturer, distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller, and with a notice of the special purpose for which it has been prepared. *For the purposes of this article the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller.*

By the decisions in the cases of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Nash and the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Hobbies, Ltd., it was found to be illegal for an assistant to sell agri-horticultural poisons under his master's licence, and these judgments are no doubt responsible for the proposed alterations. It is to be noted that the maximum fee for an assistant's poison-licence is 5s., against 10s. for that of his employer. The alteration of the application and licence forms for companies and firms emphasises the correctness of the Hobbies decision, which strictly followed the *dictum* of the House of Lords, that a body corporate cannot perform the act of sale—it must employ a person for that purpose, and the person must be qualified. The alterations make it clear that the employes of companies so licensed must also be licensed if they sell.

The Minor Proposals.

IV. A Quid pro Quo.

PERHAPS few who have discussed the proposed alterations of the conditions for entering and the manner of conducting the Minor examination, which have been sent out by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, have sufficiently realised that when the scheme is recast by the Council and embodied in by-laws, these by-laws when passed will have the same effect as an Act of Parliament. The by-laws have to be approved by the Privy Council and there is but slender chance of that august body rejecting them, because it is not the custom of the Privy Council to refuse its sanction to by-laws which are within statutory provisions, as these may be, although they are purely permissive and not obligatory. If the genesis of the curriculum idea in its application to retail chemists and druggists had started from the outside and been forced upon them by Parliament instead of by their own representatives, every man on the register would consider it a gross injustice, for already the burden placed upon chemists and druggists in qualifying is felt to be, if anything, more than the circumstances of the retail drug trade require. Why, then, should the representatives of chemists deliberately increase these burdens, as undoubtedly will be the effect of the compulsory curriculum? All that is said about making it easier for candidates is, in our opinion, chimerical. The main fact is that the proposals are another stage in what the Pharmaceutical Society has been doing since 1869 to make the Minor examination more like its pre-1868 ideals of what the qualifications of the pharmacist should be. We know as a fact that the successive expansions of the examinations have made qualification more difficult to obtain and more expensive. We also know as a fact that these expansions, and especially the last expansion of the Preliminary examination, have very seriously reduced the number of young persons who have come into retail pharmacy by the statutory way. Now that another burden is proposed by the Society it is time for chemists to ask: What are we to get for it? We are of opinion that chemists and druggists should not agree to a compulsory curriculum until they have a *quid pro quo* in the shape of the dispensing of medical prescriptions, as is the case in Ireland. We are not alone in this opinion. It is held by many throughout the retail drug-trade in Great Britain, and it will be remembered that Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., has on more than one occasion insisted that this demand should be made more of by pharmacists. We consider that they are as much entitled to this privilege as are Irish pharmacists, but it is a provision that we shall never get unless we ask for it and persistently keep it before Parliament and the public, and not until there is some reasonable hope of getting this *quid pro quo* should the Pharmaceutical Council, as the representative of registered chemists and druggists, push its curriculum scheme. In any case the prescription privilege should be kept alive, and persistently pushed, not shelved, as it is at present.

* * *

Since the foregoing was written several important discussions on the scheme have taken place, and practically all agree that the imposition of the curriculum part should be postponed. It is much to be regretted that the Vice-President of the Society should be so insistent in regard to this part of the scheme. The feeling has arisen, in Edinburgh and Glasgow particularly, that the Pharmaceutical Council is to "ram the curriculum down the throats of chemists." That is a pity, for the Council has been most careful in not committing itself, and the members are

well aware that the Society is not bound to carry out the scheme even in order to institute reciprocity with the Colonies and registration without further examination. The Council supposed that a curriculum would be acceptable to the trade as a whole, and is probably now much surprised that there is so decided aversion to it. Even those who conscientiously say that a compulsory curriculum would be good for pharmacy make the *proviso* that it is not required for the greater part of the retail drug-trade, which is now of such a character as not to require the high degree of education and training contemplated by a curriculum. In all the circumstances, therefore, we trust that the Council will next week recommit the whole matter, with a view to full inquiry in regard to the conditions upon which the qualifications mentioned in Section iv. (b) are given. That, as far as we are aware, has not been done, and it seems to us that such an inquiry would be an earnest of the Council's willingness to give effect to the statutory provisions as far as they are at present practicable.

Pharmaceutical Esperanto.

We referred some months ago to the "Poliglota Vademecum de Internacia Farmacio" which was being compiled by a committee of Esperantists under the editorship of Célestin Rousseau. The work has now been issued, and is sold in this country by the British Esperanto Association, 133 High Holborn, London, W.C. (9½ by 6¼ in., pp. 288, 6s.). The book contains (1) the weights and measures, money, sp. gr. factors of the various countries; (2) comparative tables of the galenicals given in in different Pharmacopœias; (3) formulæ for un-official medicines; (4) vocabulary in nine languages—English, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Swedish, and Esperanto. We may say to begin with that the book is of great interest to pharmacists, as it is the first time that the names of pharmaceutical preparations have been translated into Esperanto on a large scale, and the greater part of the book is of great utility apart from its connection with Esperanto. The tabulated formulæ, for example, require no knowledge of the new language to show the relative strengths of the galenicals common to most countries, although it must be confessed that the tables which have been given in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* are of more use to pharmacists in this country because they have been compiled expressly for the dispensing counter. There is a table giving a comparison of the tinctures of eighteen Pharmacopœias which enables one to see at a glance the sameness or difference of the various tinctures. Compound galenicals, such as tinctura benzoini composita—or, to give the Esperanto equivalent, tinturo de benzoo komp.—are treated in separate tables which particularise the quantities of each ingredient. Here, for example, is how tinturo de genciano komp. of the British Pharmacopœia appears:

Genciano	...	...	...	100
Orang. am.	...	...	...	37.5
Kardomomo	...	...	...	12.5
Alkohol (45°)	...	...	...	1,000

and in comparing it with other official tinctures of the same kind it is seen that the Chilian tincture contains centaury and zedoary. Otherwise the agreement between the Pharmacopœias is fairly complete. The vocabulary portion is arranged on a simple plan, the Esperanto name being given first; the following is the first entry:

ABROTANO.—*Angl.* Southern wood.—*Fr.* Aurone; citronelle.—*Germ.* Gemeiner Beifuss; Eberraute.—*Hisp.* Abrotano.—*Hol.* Avenit.—*Ital.* Abrotano.—*Sved.* abrodd.—*Lat.* Artemisia abrotanum.

Each item is numbered, and by means of a series of indices, it is easy to find the equivalent of a given name in any of the nine languages. The English portion unfortunately betrays a lack of technical knowledge in the translator; the difficulty perhaps being to obtain the services of a British pharmacist acquainted with esperanto. At the end there is a short article (in several languages) which gives the elements of the Esperanto language sufficiently fully to enable anyone to read Esperanto with the aid of a dictionary. The primary aim of the book is to enable pharmacists to dispense foreign prescriptions, and it is stated in the preface that possibly many years will elapse before an International Pharmacopœia is produced. We agree with this, as the prospect of such a work is as far off as ever, and it will be needed less as the Pharmacopœias adopt the international standards for active galenicals.

"C. & D. Diary, 1911."

Synthetic Sentences.

(Contributed by Subscribers and their Employees.)

The *C. & D.* is a remedy for business expansion, is elegant in appearance, and it has a special world-wide fame.—*R. Gerada* (Malta).

Chemists should not only be good business men but gentlemen.—*F. Snow* (Birkenhead).

An up-to-date pharmacy is not complete without the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* in it.—*L. T. Martin* (Wrentham, Suffolk).

When in doubt study the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and when found make a note of it.—*E. M. Symonds* (Ipswich).

All progressive chemists and druggists realise profit and efficiency from advice of the *C. & D.*—*G. H. Rugg* (Stockton-on-Tees).

Most chemists find the *C. & D.* essential. For keeping one "out of the rut" it is unexcelled.—*Wm. Dennis* (Saxilby, Lincs).

Character is not copyright. We are not restrained from imitation of the best in any character.—*M. B. Widdess* (Limerick).

Your success in business is guaranteed if *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* you read. Annual subscription 10s.—*H. W. Carrier* (Portsmouth).

Uniformity in reasonable prices. Pharmacists best punch at piracy.—*D. Hardie* (Manor Park, E.).

Influenza is a plague and £ s. d. to the chemist.—*J. E. Powell* (Dorrington, Shrewsbury).

Fletcher's concentrated liquors are reliable and cheap.—*J. E. Powell* (Dorrington, Shrewsbury).

The *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* is always attractive, containing invaluable hints absolutely essential to every chemist.—*P. W. Bignall* (Derby).

There are millions who want, hundreds who try for, but only six who obtain this prize.—*P. B. Whitrow* (Tunbridge Wells).

This interesting competition further increases the pleasure of thoroughly reading the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* advertisements.—*D. Caruana* (Valetha, Malta).

To all chemists interested in business an advertisement in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is highly recommended.—*F. Bonello* (Senglea, Malta).

If you are at all a progressive business pharmacist, then you read *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.—*J. H. RENNISON* (Newcastle-on-Tyne).

He is an expert chemist who makes his customers want what he wants them to want.—*J. E. Mahood* (Cootehill).

No pharmacy is complete without your paper, that really is cheap, attractive, and useful to chemists.—*Paolo Zavattoro* (Turin, Italy).

Consider		Demand
How		Results
Extremely		Useful,
Mysterious		Guaranteed
Is	&	Good
"Scientific"		In
Treatment		Satisfactory
		Test.

Clement Haimes (Liverpool).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a necessity to the complete equipment of a thoroughly efficient pharmacist.—*E. Dodge* (Lowestoft).

New German Pharmacopoeia.

Organic Materia Medica.

Cautschuc.—If 0.2 gram of indiarubber cut in small pieces is gradually added to a molten mixture of 2 grams of sodium nitrate and 1 gram of exsiccated sodium carbonate, the resulting mass should be completely soluble in water (carbonate of lead, barium sulphate, antimony sulphide); this aqueous solution (1+49), acidified with nitric acid, should not be altered on the addition of solution of barium nitrate (sulphur).

Chrysarobinum.—Soluble 1 in 300 of boiling alcohol, 1 in 45 of chloroform at 40° with the exception of a slight residue. Ash-limit 0.25 per cent. (B.P. 1 per cent.).

Cortex Cinnamomi.—Ceylon cinnamon is now made official in place of cassia. Ash-limit 5 per cent.

Cortex Granati.—To contain at least 0.4 per cent. alkaloids of 148 average molecular weight. The assay method is substantially the same as described under cort. cinchon., with the difference that ether alone is used as the first solvent. One c.c. N/100HCl=0.00148 gram of alkaloids of pomegranate-bark, using iodeosin as indicator.

Cortex Quillaiæ.—The parenchyma-cells of the bark contain prisms of calcium oxalate up to 200 μ in length, or small, usually single granules of starch.

Cortex Rhamni Purshianæ.—The thickness of cascara sagrada bark is given as being from 2 to 3, seldom 5 millimetres (B.P. about 1.5 mm.). It should yield at least 24 per cent. of extract when extracted with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 7 parts of water; ash-limit 6 per cent. The primary bark contains a considerable amount of crystals of calcium oxalate; starch is present in very small amount.

Crocus.—Ash-limit 6.5 per cent., moisture 12 per cent. (B.P. 7 and 12.5 per cent.). Should not yield more than 5 per cent. of substances soluble in petroleum benzine (fat). Specially tested for the presence of sugar: saffron should not taste sweet or show crystals or crystalline bodies when examined under the microscope.

Cubebæ.—Ash-limit 8 per cent.

Flores Koso.—Ash-limit of koussou 9 per cent. Not more than 200 pollen of the male flowers should be present in 1 mgm. of powdered koussou.

Folia Belladonnæ.—The dried leaves collected from wild plants when in flower. Contain at least 0.3 per cent. of hyoscyamine ($C_{17}H_{23}O_2N$; molecular weight 289.19), assayed by the method described under cort. cinchonæ, using ether as the extractive solvent; 1 c.c. N/100HCl=0.00289 gram of hyoscyamine, using iodeosin as indicator. Ash-limit 15 per cent.

Folia Coca.—To be renewed annually.

Folia Digitalis.—The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, Linné, collected from flowering wild plants.

The leaf is not more than 30 cm. in length; the lamina is ovate-lanceolate or longly ovate, either attached to the stem or narrowing into a three-cornered winged petiole, irregularly crenate; the upper surface is dark green, the under surface is lighter and more hairy than the upper. The side veins of the first order radiate from the mid-rib at an acute angle, and, with those of the second and third orders, form a network on the under surface of the lamina; within the meshes a venation which is not prominent may be seen by transmitted light. Foxglove has a slight odour which is peculiar, and has an unpleasant bitter taste.

An infusion of the leaves in boiling water 1+20 is prepared and filtered; 10 c.c. of this infusion is shaken in a separator for a few minutes with 10 c.c. of chloroform, whereupon 5 c.c. of ether and 5 c.c. of alcohol are added; the mixture is shaken and the chloroform-ether solution is filtered off through a filter moistened with chloroform. The liquid is evaporated and the residue dissolved in 3 c.c. of acetic acid (96 per cent.). One drop of dilute solution of ferric chloride (1+19) is added, and the whole, in a narrow test-tube, is layered with sulphuric acid; at the point of contact of the two liquids a brownish-red zone is developed, and over it a bluish-green zone.*

Microscopical Examination.—The epidermal cells of the upper surface possess straight, seldom very sinuous side-walls, whereas those of the under surface are exclusively very sinuous. The stomata, with three to four accessory cells, are principally to be found on the under surface. The palisade cells are generally present in a single row. Crystals of oxalate of calcium are absent in the leaf-tissue. Especially along the veins of the leaves are to be found one- to six-celled simple hairs, generally, however, two- to four-celled, with thin walls, often collapsed, the surface of which is finely granulate and which terminate with a flattened cell; also small

glandular hairs with a short, usually one-celled stem bearing generally a two-celled gland. The powder is to be prepared without residue, and is dull green in colour; it is distinguished by the hairs and their single component parts, portions of the epidermis with the stomata, and by the absence of crystals of calcium oxalate. Before storing, digitalis-leaves must be dried over calcium oxide. The powdered leaves must also be dried over calcium oxide, and kept in small, completely filled bottles. Leaves and powder must be protected from moisture and light and not kept in stock for longer than one year.

Folia Hyoscyami.—The dried foliage-leaves, collected from the flowering plant. Content at least 0.07 per cent. of hyoscyamine, assayed by the same method as indicated under cort. cinchon., using ether as the extractive solvent; titration-value, see under fol. bellad. Ash-limit 24 per cent.

Folia Sennæ.—Only Indian senna is official. Ash-limit 12 per cent.

Folia Stramonii.—Collected from the plant in flower. Ash-limit 20 per cent.

Fructus Anisi.—On moistening anise fruit with caustic-potash solution and gently warming, no confine smell should occur (fruits of *Conium maculatum*). Ash-limit 10 per cent.

Galbanum.—The residue obtained by extraction with boiling alcohol and dried at 100° should weigh at the most 50 per cent. of the amount employed. Ash-limit 10 per cent.

(To be continued.)

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS.

New ideas for dressing windows are invited. Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



A Spring Display.

With the advent of spring comes a demand for cooling-medicines, and the above window by Messrs. Hayward's, Victoria Road, Bristol, affords an example of a health-salt and sulphur-tablet display. The bottom of the window is taken up with sulphur tablets, brimstone-and-treacle tablets, and sulphur and sarsaparilla tablets, while the remainder is devoted to health-salt. The photo shows the arrangement and also the lettering on the window-tickets and placards; but we are told that gives a poor idea of the actual effectiveness of the display.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College visited the laboratories of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., on March 15. Messrs. Garrow and Dalrymple conducted the two parties through the several departments in the Fleet Street and Hanover Street premises. Subsequently the students were entertained to refreshments at the King's Café, Church Street. On the motion of Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Principal, the firm were cordially thanked for their kindness and hospitality.

* Keller-Kiliani test for presence of digitoxin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Grinding Glass.

For producing a matt surface on the back of a negative it is recommended in the "British Journal of Photography" to rub the glass with the finest-grade—"F.F.F."—carborundum powder. The negative is placed face downwards on blotting-paper, and with rubbing a perfectly satisfactory matt surface is obtained in five minutes.

Tropical Developers.

LUMIÈRE and SEYEWETZ read a paper recently before the French Photographic Society on developers for use in tropical countries. The "British Journal of Photography" publishes a translation of this, from which it appears that these investigators have discovered a fresh virtue in sodium sulphite in the developer—namely, the property of preventing the gelatin film from melting in developing solutions of the high temperature which obtains when working in tropical countries. While they find the recent recommendation of M. Bunel to use sodium or ammonium sulphates to be of service as applied to diamidophenol, yet for metoquinone, metol-hydroquinone, or pyrogallol, their experiments point to the advantage of using an extra proportion of sodium sulphite for the purpose of preventing softening of the film. The following formulæ are given in the paper:

Diamidophenol Developer.

Diamidophenol	...	...	5 grams
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	...	...	30 grams
Ammonium sulphate	...	...	250 grams
Potassium bromide	...	...	3 grams
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.

In place of the ammonium sulphate, 150 grams of anhydrous sodium sulphate may be used. At temperatures of 100°-104° F. this developer gives excellent negatives in about three minutes.

Metoquinone Developer.

Metoquinone	...	...	5 grams
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	...	...	200 grams
Potassium bromide	...	...	2.5 grams
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.

Metol-hydroquinone Developer.

Metol	...	...	1.5 gram
Hydroquinone	...	...	1.5 gram
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	...	...	200 grams
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	...	...	10 grams
Potassium bromide	...	...	2.5 grams
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.

Pyrogallol Developer (one solution).

Pyrogallol	...	...	10 grams
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	...	...	25 grams
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	...	...	50 grams
Potassium bromide (10 per cent. solution)	...	...	30 c.c.
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.

Pyrogallol Developer (two solutions).

A. Pyrogallol	...	...	30 grams
Sodium sulphite liquor	...	...	10 c.c.
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.
B. Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	...	...	75 grams
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	...	...	37 grams
Potassium bromide (10 per cent. solution)	...	...	45 c.c.
Water	...	...	1,000 c.c.

For use mix one part of A with two parts of B.

The preferences of the authors are shown in the order in which the formulæ are given.

MEXICAN HONEY.—The exports of honey from Tampico (Mexico) to the United States during 1910 amounted to 43,575 gals., valued at \$21,380 gold, an increase of about 66 per cent. over 1909. The greater part of the honey is the wild product, and is brought in from the Huasteca section and Tuxpam. Among the flowers that are abundant are the century plant and the "lion's tooth," which are much sought after by the bees.

OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

By a Chemist-Optician.

These notes are in most cases supplementary to the information given in "The Chemist-Optician" (C. & D. Office, 4s.), which is a treatise specially written for chemists.

Latent Hyperopia

is often difficult to unmask, especially in young adults whose occupation is chiefly near work, such as clerking, typewriting, or dressmaking. I have found it a good plan to give B.E. + 0.75 D. sph. or + 1 D. sph. for a fortnight's wear for near work. This generally relaxes the ciliary muscle, and at the subsequent examination the latent hyperopia or astigmatism can be measured.

Frame-measurements.

KEEP a careful record of frame-measurements, as often in case of breakage or loss customers write for a pair of glasses similar to those previously supplied, and if no record of the frame-measurements has been kept, a dissatisfied customer is the result. The quickest and easiest method of frame-measurement is to obtain a set of numbered measuring-frames, as there is a smaller risk of error than by facial measures in inches or millimetres.

Conical Cornea.

THE condition of conical cornea is one which is not often met with in ordinary optical practice, and in its early stages it is doubtful if the oculist or refractionist could always distinguish it from a case of myopic astigmatism. I remember a case which came under my notice in which the prescription showed a correction of 5 D. spherical combined with a 9 D. cylinder. The customer was a gentleman who had come in for some repairs to his frames. Without the glasses he could not distinguish any of the letters on the test-types even at half the proper distance, and with the correction he had only about half the normal visual acuity; but this was quite sufficient to enable him to get about with ease, a thing he had been unable to do before obtaining the spectacles. He informed me that he had been more or less shortsighted and then the condition had developed very rapidly over a certain period and had then stopped. At the time I saw him there had been no change for some years. On examining the surface of the cornea from a side view the abnormal shape was obvious to the unaided eye. In some cases a bulge or staphyloma, as it is called, may occur at the posterior part of the globe of the eye, although I believe this is a rarer condition than that of conical cornea.

Astigmatism

probably gives more trouble to the beginner in refraction-work than any other refractive error. To detect it a keratometer or an ophthalmometer is a great help, and the examination with either of these should be made before the subjective tests. The readings, however, must be taken only as a guide to and not as a measure of the total astigmatism. In making the subjective tests it will be often found that the intelligence of the person being examined is insufficient to grasp what is meant by the question, "Do all the lines look equally clear?" and in this case a reply in the affirmative should never be accepted without confirmation. I use the "Orthops" test-chart, and, before deciding that there is no astigmatism present, I also inquire, "Do all the lines look the same colour?" If the answer again is "Yes," I repeat the questions with regard to the revolving square. If the keratometer has indicated astigmatism and the replies to the questions have not, it is a good plan to place a *plus* cylinder in the trial-frame at right angles to the axis of the supposed necessary *minus* cylinder, so as to relax the ciliary muscle. By these means I have often found astigmatism up to or exceeding 1 D., where at first sight none was apparent. Although it is important to find and record all amounts of astigmatism, there are some cases where it is best not to correct it. Many presbyopes who have low degrees of astigmatism and who have previously worn plain spheres, cannot wear spherocylinders with comfort, and it is best in these cases to discard the cylinder.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, March 24, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, at the outset, referred to the death of Professor Attfield, and moved that they record on the minutes a sense of their appreciation of his great services to pharmacy and of the loss which pharmacy had sustained by his death. He also moved that a similar record should be engrossed with reference to the death of Mr. David McLaren.

Mr. DOIG seconded the motion. Mr. GILES supported it, and it was adopted.

THE MINOR EXAMINATION CURRICULUM.

The Executive in Committee considered the report of the Special Committee on the draft scheme. A long resolution was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Giles, and agreed to after some discussion, unanimously approving of the division of the qualifying examination on the lines indicated in the draft scheme. The resolution embodying the recommendation of the Special Committee stated:

There are sound reasons, particularly from the point of view of administration, why the Intermediate examination should be strictly limited to the science subjects, and all technical subjects included in the Final examination, as provided for by the draft scheme. For similar reasons the whole subjects of the Final examination should be passed at one and the same examination. There is not the same objection to allowing a pass at different examinations in the subjects of the Intermediate examination. The draft scheme is so arranged as to allow students in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the immediate vicinity to take out the prescribed course of study during apprenticeship, and also to allow students in country towns and rural districts to postpone the curriculum of study where classes are not available till after completion of apprenticeship. They could then in a six- or perhaps rather a nine-months' session easily overtake the lectures and practical work required for both the Intermediate and the Final examinations. Some provision of this kind is essential to make the scheme practicable so far as many parts of Scotland are concerned. On this understanding, and subject to such modifications in detail as further consideration may indicate, the Executive unanimously approves generally of the draft scheme. The Executive recommends that where an Intermediate certificate or a pass in the higher or lower grade of the leaving certificate examination of the Scotch Education Department includes botany, chemistry, or physics of a standard equivalent to that of the Intermediate examination of the draft scheme, the School course of study should be accepted in lieu of the course of study prescribed in the curriculum.

Mr. STORRAR expressed a desire to raise the question of the expediency of enforcing a curriculum at the present time, and he was supported by Mr. Lennox and Mr. Cowie, but

The CHAIRMAN ruled that they were limited by the reference from the Council to the Executive, which was to express an opinion on the scheme as submitted. The question of the opportuneness of the scheme could be brought as an independent motion.

At a later stage of the proceedings the Executive again sat in committee, when Mr. Storrar raised the point as to the enforcement of the proposed curriculum of study. He quoted from a speech which he delivered at Sheffield fifteen years ago, and indicated that while there were many engaged in pharmacy who specialised in the professional part of the calling, there were also a large number who were chiefly interested in the more commercial aspects of it. In short, pharmacy was largely a trade, and could never be made a profession. He favoured an adjustment on lines such as those of the Irish Pharmacy Act, which provides for two classes—namely, those who were vendors of poison and those who were dispensers of medical prescriptions. He had nothing to say against the scheme as submitted, but he did not think the present time and conditions were such as to make it expedient to put this heavier burden upon the general body of chemists and druggists. He moved that the Executive, while approving generally of

the draft scheme, were of opinion that the time had not come for putting it in force.

Mr. KERR, Dundee, seconded the motion.

Mr. GILES moved the previous question, which Mr. SUTHERLAND seconded.

Mr. COWIE said that as a teacher he approved of a curriculum, and thought the scheme was all right. He did not think the time was opportune for imposing it. It would involve additional expense to candidates.

Mr. LENNOX supported the motion.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE pointed out that for many years the Society had desired to introduce a division of the Minor examination and a curriculum of study. They had obtained powers to carry out the desire under the Act of 1908 which the Scottish pharmacists approved of. And now when the Council produced this scheme of which the Executive expressed its approval, they were met with the complaint that the time was not opportune. He asked when would it be opportune? Would it be opportune ten years hence? The Council were being urged to carry out their powers, and he felt they must now make up their minds as to what action should be taken.

Eight having voted for the previous question against five for the motion, the previous question was declared carried.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the report of the General Purposes Committee, and the Executive agreed to dispense with the day meeting this year, as there would now be no meeting of the Executive in April. On the recommendation of the Committee, the name of Mr. George Somerville, 2 South Clerk Street, was agreed to be forwarded to the Council for the appointment of divisional secretary for South Edinburgh in room of the late Mr. David McLaren. The Committee's report indicated that the inquiry as to the Blue Book on the unqualified practice of medicine and surgery, so far as relating to Scotland, was to the effect that the general feeling favoured taking no very serious notice of the document. The pharmacists of Scotland had the sympathy and support of the medical profession, and desired to avoid any action which could interfere with the friendly relations which subsisted between them. At the same time it was thought that the Executive might allude to the matter in their report to the Council in deprecation of the publication by a Government Department, of an *ex parte* statement reflecting upon the members of the pharmaceutical profession. With regard to some very valuable information which had reached the Committee in response to the inquiry made, it was recommended that this inquiry should be continued and the information obtained kept in *retentis* for use at some future time.

The report was adopted.

The main outline of the annual report to be submitted to the Council was considered and approved of, and was remitted to the chairman to be completed and transmitted to the Council.

Friday, June 16, was fixed as the date for the election of the new Executive.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY made a statement in regard to the Forfarshire Chemists' Association and the Dundee Closing Order.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Mr. LENNOX gave notice of the following resolution for next meeting:

"That this Executive strongly urges upon the Council the necessity for reconsidering the present standard of the Preliminary examination, which in practice has proved to be too exacting; and further calls upon the Council to resume the conduct of the Preliminary examination under its own auspices with a standard suited to the present conditions holding in pharmacy."

The standing orders were suspended to enable Mr. Lennox to explain the purpose of his motion so that members might carefully consider it and be prepared to deal with it when it came up for discussion.

Mr. LENNOX stated that the present preliminary examination was instituted in the expectation that two things would happen—first that they would have a higher standard of pharmaceutical qualification, and second that they would attract to the profession a better class of lads as

apprentices. Neither of these two things had happened, and even country districts were finding a difficulty in getting apprentices. Only 8.5 per cent. of the students studying for the examination possessed the intermediate certificate of the Scotch Education Department, 46.97 per cent. the certificate of the Educational Institute, and 40.83 per cent. that of the College of Preceptors. In connection with a discussion in Glasgow last week Mr. Lothian stated that in his knowledge and observation it was a rather startling fact that of the students studying for the Preliminary examination, only about 10 per cent. passed. What became of the 90 per cent? That was a fact which should make them consider the question with a view of inquiring the cause of this large number who never got through the Preliminary at all. A still more important point was that all languages are now abolished from the elementary schools, and in the higher grade schools Latin and German are frequently alternative subjects, so that an increasing number of those who were entering their trade had no Latin at all. He held that an opportunity should be given them for considering this question and finding a solution of the difficulties that arose in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter which had been received from the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club thanking the Society for the use of their rooms in which to hold their meetings, and acknowledging the courtesy of Mr. Hill and his staff.

This was all the business.

Presentation to Mr. J. R. Hill.

A LARGE number of Scottish pharmacists—perhaps the largest ever assembled north of the Tweed—met in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday afternoon, to celebrate the semi-

jubilee of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill as Assistant Secretary of the Society, by presenting him with a testimonial as a token of their esteem and regard for him. The gathering was representative of all parts of Scotland, among those present being Messrs. W. L. Currie, Glasgow, Vice-President of the Society; J. P. Gilmour, Chairman, and Wm. Giles, Vice-Chairman, of the North British Executive; J. Laidlaw Ewing, J.P., A. J. Clark, Jas. Heron, John Nesbit, Jas. Mackenzie, J.P., D. Napier, Jas. Lennox, John Anderson (Dundee), J. R.



MR. J. R. HILL.

Reith (Cults), E. J. Brown, and pharmacists from many towns in Scotland. Mr. D. Storrar (Kirkcaldy) occupied the chair.

Mr. WM. DUNCAN, F.C.S., who discharged the duties of secretary in connection with the testimonial, said that over seventy apologies had been received, among them a telegram from the President of the Society, and letters from Mr. MacEwan, of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (Mr. Hill's predecessor) and Mr. J. F. Tocher, which he read.

The CHAIRMAN said he recognised that it was not altogether inappropriate that he should fill the chair, seeing that he was a member of the old Council of the North British Branch when Mr. Hill was appointed assistant-secretary, and that he had been an official of the Society during the whole period of his services—he was going to say of his reign. (Laughter.) He expressed his pleasure in seeing so large a gathering, and called upon Mr. Ewing to make the presentation.

Mr. EWING said this testimonial had been subscribed to almost spontaneously by all pharmacists of Scotland, from John o'Groat's to the Mull of Galloway. It was given to one who for a quarter of a century had discharged the important duties of Assistant-Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society with great ability and success, and was given also in grateful recognition of many acts of kind-

ness done to his fellow-craftsmen in Scotland. (Applause.) His acquaintance with Mr. Hill went back thirty years. He recalled an occasion when a young man came into his establishment and put to him a question. He (Mr. Ewing) tried to inform him, but the young man very quietly corrected him, and then in the very best style proceeded to give him a great deal of information. He never forgot that incident, and on inquiring who he was he was told his name was Rutherford Hill. Mr. Ewing spoke of the kindness he had received from him, and the useful instruction from his great learning and knowledge of pharmacy law. Since Mr. Hill came to his office great changes had taken place in Scotland in regard to the management of affairs. The old Council had given place to the Executive, and there were two officials of that old Council left—his venerable friend Mr. Nesbit and his friend and sometimes critic Mr. Jas. Mackenzie. (Applause.) At that time for a long period of years Mr. Mackay, whose name must always be mentioned with respect, conducted the affairs of the Society, and Mr. Stenhouse was his secretary. Then came Mr. MacEwan, who was a great success, and had been a greater success in London. (Applause.) In making a selection for a successor to Mr. MacEwan, Mr. James Young, a man of sound judgment, never displayed it better than when he invited Mr. Hill to fill the appointment. The prospect was not so alluring as one would think. The Executive had just been formed, and Mr. Hill was giving up the prospect of founding a School of Pharmacy, and all who knew Mr. Hill might be certain that if he had continued there that school would have been a very great success—(applause)—indeed, he thought he sacrificed dignity and reward when he elected to come there. But there was this striking feature about Mr. Hill, that money did not weigh with him, and it was a great testimonial to him that during the time he had spent there he had found his reward in advising and helping all who required advice and help. He thought a man who spent himself with that as his reward and purely for the love of knowledge was one whom they should respect and regard. Mr. Ewing then referred to the association he had with Mr. Hill during the eight years he was a member of the Executive, and finally as its Chairman. Looking back during that period he was glad to say there never was the shadow of a shade of disagreement between them. He also spoke of Mr. Hill's relations with the Board of Examiners and his solicitude in supervising the provision made for them in the examination-hall and laboratories in that building. In the carrying out of the Pharmacy Act prosecutions he never pressed too hard; he was a most capable witness, and he surprised many people with his intimate acquaintance with the law. He had always had great sympathy with the young men, and had taken the greatest interest in the Assistants and Apprentices' Association, helping them with their papers and conducting botanical excursions, and rendering services to many of them which they would remember to the end of their days. (Applause.) When all that was said and done, it was the man they wished to recognise. He knew he was expressing the cordial feeling of all the subscribers when he said they admired Mr. Hill for his high Christian character, and they recognised that he had filled that place and his place as a citizen of the city with honour to himself and advantage to them all. (Applause.) Addressing Mr. Hill, Mr. Ewing said it was his privilege, as an old friend, in the name of the subscribers present and the rest of the subscribers to ask his acceptance of a timepiece, on which was the following:

"Presented with a purse of sovereigns by Scottish pharmacists to John Rutherford Hill, pharmaceutical chemist, as a mark of esteem on his completing twenty-five years' service as Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—24th March, 1911."

He had also to hand to him a purse of sovereigns amounting to 190*l*. (Applause.) In asking his acceptance of these gifts it was their earnest hope and prayer that he might long be spared to discharge the duties of his office and render further service to pharmacy. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Ewing for expressing their sentiments so well in regard to Mr. Hill.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE also spoke, remarking that there was no man more true to the Society than John Rutherford Hill.

He also referred to his forensic abilities and the capable way in which he conducts all legal matters.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR also added a few words in cordial commendation of Mr. Hill and his work.

Mr. HILL was very cordially received when he rose to reply. He thanked in the first instance Mr. Storror and Mr. Ewing; than the latter there was none from whose hands he could have received the gift with greater pleasure, and he expressed the hope that the Pharmaceutical Society might still have the benefit of the splendid administrative abilities which Mr. Ewing possessed. Having referred to others whose names had been mentioned, Mr. Hill said he was glad they had with them the President of the Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association of Edinburgh. He liked to take an interest in that Association, for if there was any truth at all in the descriptions that had been applied to him, he owed it all to that Association more than to anything else. It was the training he had received in that Association that had enabled him to do any work he had been able to accomplish in the cause of pharmacy, and it was a great pleasure to him to know that they had taken a lively interest in this celebration. He then acknowledged help received from his assistant, Mr. Tait, and from Miss Brew, his typist. Concluding, he said his hope and desire was that the years to come would be better than those that had passed, and that as the time went on he might be able more fully than ever to place himself unreservedly and whole-heartedly at the disposal of his craft in Scotland and for the service of the Society whose servant he had been honoured to be. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for this great mark of kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. JOSEPH TAIT having on behalf of the staff acknowledged Mr. Hill's kind words and added their tribute of respect for him, it was agreed to send a reply to the President's message.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Ewing and to Mr. Duncan concluded the proceedings.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

AT the annual general meeting, held at Burlington House, London, W., on March 23, the President, Professor H. B. Dixon, occupied the chair. Among those present were Sir William Ramsay, Sir W. A. Tilden, Sir Boverton Redwood, Professor R. Meldola, and Dr. F. B. Power. The President's valedictory address was on the initiation and propagation of

EXPLOSIONS IN GASES.

This was a continuation of the address of last year, and was chiefly concerned with the importance of the pre-flame period of combustion in gases under adiabatic compression. When gases are compressed within two or three degrees of their ignition-point there is some combination; for instance, on compressing carbon monoxide and oxygen for ten or twelve times in such circumstances, about 1 per cent. of carbon dioxide is formed. Once ignition of the gases is started combustion continues, the evolved heat being sufficient to overcome that lost by withdrawal of the piston used in compression. With slow-firing mixtures such as electrolytic gas diluted with oxygen (1 of hydrogen and 3 of oxygen) the pre-flame period of combustion is longer. Photographs of flames taken on films moving at 50 metres per second illustrated this point. It was shown that when diluted electrolytic gas is compressed adiabatically just beyond ignition-point the flame begins in a region rather than a spot. There is not a detonation, but the combustion spreads slowly through the medium. The ignition-point of a gaseous mixture was shown to be a long way below that at which the flame actually appears, the pre-flame period being of about 10 milliseconds' duration. The pre-flame period is thus seen to be an important phase of gaseous combustion, the presence of water molecules aiding in pre-flame union of gases, the appearance of flame marking the beginning of another mode of combination. A mixture of 1 volume of carbon disulphide with 5 volumes of oxygen is well adapted for experiment purposes, as it has a low ignition-point (and accordingly a comparatively

long pre-flame period) and high actinic power of flame. The results again show that in combustion induced by compression the flame appears slowly at an ill-defined region unless the explosion starts at the end of the tube, thus getting a "kick-off." In electrolytic gas the explosion is set up exceedingly quickly throughout the whole mass of gas, but even here photographs showed that it began at a point. There are no marked sound-waves set up in gases ignited by compression, as is the case with gases exploded by a spark. The latter part of the address dealt with coal-dust explosion in mines, chiefly dealing with the results of full-scale experiments in a cylinder of boiler-shell made in imitation of the main haulage-road of a mine. It was found that there is no preliminary distillation of the coal-dust, the mixture exploding as a solid whole. Professor Dixon concluded by exhorting the Government to complete the experiments in the interest of the mining community, adding jocularly that an experimental explosion broke the windows for a few miles around.

Sir W. A. Tilden moved a vote of thanks to Professor Dixon for his address and services during his two years in the Presidential chair. Sir William Ramsay seconded the motion, which was carried with applause. Professor Dixon, after briefly replying, announced the result of the ballot for the Council of the Society, Professor Percy F. Frankland being the new President.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Mr. EUGEN SANDOW has been appointed Professor of Physical Culture to King George V.

Mr. JAS. ROBINSON, Ph.C., Darlington, has been elected a member of the committee of the local Traders' Association.

Mr. J. C. ARNFIELD, Ph.C., 7 Lower Hillgate, Stockport, has been elected a member of the managing committee of the Stockport Industrial Schools.

Mr. J. D. FERGUSON, chemist and druggist, 123 Chillingham Road, Heaton, Newcastle, late of Salisbury, has passed the first M.B. examination of the University of Durham in anatomy, biology, chemistry and physics.

Mr. GERALD PINCHBECK, F.C.S., Ph.C., is resigning his position as laboratory manager with Messrs. C. Tolkien & Co., Novas Chemical-works, Blackburn, and will shortly take up a similar appointment with Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., of Manchester.

Mr. R. G. SHORTHOUSE, of Sedgley, near Dudley, has joined the travelling staff of Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., of the City Soapworks, London, E.C. Mr. Shorthouse, jointly with Mr. Frabert Johnson, will represent the firm in the Midland district.

Mr. V. C. HEWLETT, Ph.C., and Mr. E. J. Millard, Ph.C., were admitted to the Livery of the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers on March 23, and afterwards dined with the Court. Mr. John C. Hewlett, who is Renter-Warden of the Fruiterers' Company, introduced the new liverymen.

Mr. WILLIAM G. FREEMAN has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. J. B. Carruthers as Assistant Director of Agriculture and Government Botanist in Trinidad. Mr. Freeman since 1903 has been superintendent of the Colonial collections at the Imperial Institute, and has held several important posts in the West Indies and Ceylon.

COUNCILLOR FRED BASCOMBE, F.I.C., has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee formed to carry out a "Bowls Tournament" in connection with the Festival of the Empire at the Crystal Palace. The tournament is fixed for the first week in July. At the recent installation meeting of the Domestic Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Mr. Bascombe was installed as First Principal.

Mr. RUCUS, of Messrs. Rucus & Co., Kobe, is endeavouring to form a camphor-export trust among the Japanese refiners.

WINTER SESSION.

Association Presidents.

MR. ARTHUR BROOK BARKER, the newly elected President of the Dewsbury and District



MR. A. B. BARKER.

Pharmacists' Association, commenced his pharmaceutical career under the eye of Mr. J. Rhodes at Mirfield, Yorks, being apprentice for the long period of seven and a half years. He gained further experience with the late Mr. John Wain, of Ripley, Derbyshire, and Mr. R. Lister, of Leeds, and prepared for the Minor at the Northern College of Pharmacy, Manchester. He passed the examination in October 1903. He then served as assistant to Mr. M. Dunn in South-East London and Gravesend, and commenced business on his own account in Market Place, Heckmondwike, following Mr. Atkinson. The business was established in 1936. In his private capacity Mr.

Barker has passed through all the offices of the Wesleyan Church to which he is attached, he has been circuit steward for three years, and at present is in the responsible position of Trustees' Treasurer. He is Vice-President of the Heckmondwike Tradesmen's Association, and for the last few years he has been Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in the district.

Brief Records.

Three Towns Association of Pharmacists.—A large number of the Association's junior members responded to the invitation of the Millbay Soap Co. to visit their extensive works at Plymouth on March 22. The various processes in the manufacture of soap and candles were witnessed, as also the separation and distillation of glycerin. The President (Mr. F. A. Spear) afterwards entertained the party to tea at the Mikado Café.

Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists. The meeting on March 15 took the form of a visit to the Bacteriological Laboratories of Liverpool University by invitation of Dr. Stenhouse Williams. Some thirty members were present. The party was divided into three sections. Dr. Murray, taking one section in hand, gave a demonstration on vaccines, and showed the method of estimating the strength of staphylococcus emulsion by a process which was devised in that laboratory, and which is now in general use among bacteriologists. To another section Dr. Alexander gave an exhibition of slides of bacteria, those of plague and diphtheria particularly interesting the visitors. The third section inspected the museum, where were seen specimens of diseased organs and models illustrating modern methods of sanitation.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.—The annual meeting was held on March 21 at the Café Monico. There was a fair attendance of members. The report and balance-sheet for the year was presented and approved. Mr. F. Davies moved an alteration of Rule 12, so that in future officers may be elected from the general body of members, not necessarily from the Council only. This motion was carried. Mr. W. Gartside and Mr. F. Davies were re-elected to the Council, and Mr. C. Gartside and Mr. R. M. Crosdale were also elected to the Council. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: *President*, Mr. W. Yates (Shaw); *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. Lees and Mr. E. H. Holden; *Treasurer*, Mr. F. Newby; *Auditor*, Mr. T. Shackleton; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Gartside. One pound was voted for the Benevolent Fund. It was also decided that for Easter members should be asked to close for a time equal to at least two days.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Birmingham Branch was held on March 27 at Benson's Restaurant, Lower Temple Street, among those present being J. Wilson, E. S. Francis, W. H. Bays, H. Lee, and F. Bentley. A discussion took place on the annual-meeting agenda. The various questions were discussed, and the opinions of those present were recorded for the guidance of the delegate at the annual meeting. The Secretary (Mr. E. Bentley) was appointed Branch delegate. A meeting of the Sheffield Branch was held at the Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, on March 28. A delegate was appointed to represent the Branch at the Liverpool meeting on Good Friday, with instructions to support Mr. Bottomley's

resolution "that trade-unionism be eliminated from the objects of the Union," and to oppose the resolution "that unqualified assistants be excluded from the Union."

Public Pharmacists and Dispensers' Association.—A company of nearly fifty persons, half of whom were ladies, gathered at the St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on March 29, to hear Mr. W. Lamond Howie lecture on "Old Bavarian Cities and a Visit to Oberammergau." Mr. C. B. Allen, Councilor of the Pharmaceutical Society, took the chair, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris was also present. The lecture consisted chiefly of comments on a magnificent collection of lantern-slides made by Mr. Howie. After a journey up the Rhine to Nuremberg, the "sermons in stone" in the cathedrals at Cologne, Strassburg, and Nuremberg were compared. The treasures and wonders of these cities were thrown on the screen, also the famous apothecary's shop, 400 years old, preserved in the Munich Museum. The lecture closed with views of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Howie for showing and describing his splendid slides.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held on March 22 at the Hôtel Métropole. Mr. Buckley presided, and there were also present Messrs. C. Russell, W. Pescod, J. Graham, H. W. Noble, J. Doig, W. Kerse, F. Gilderdale, T. M. Clague, J. F. Simpson, T. H. Flemming, R. Wright, R. McClumpha, A. Napier, R. Cubey, R. Hepworth, and E. Dean. The meeting was a special one for the purpose of discussing the *Draft Scheme of Curriculum and Division of the Minor Examination*. After considerable discussion Mr. Noble moved:

That the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Pharmacists' Association is of the opinion that the draft scheme of curriculum put forward is impracticable and unwarranted by the necessities of the business, agreeing, however, with the institution of the division of the Minor; but in the event of a considered scheme being approved by the Council, that such scheme be submitted by a postal vote to all the pharmacists on the register before submission to the special general meeting.

To this Mr. Clague moved as an amendment:

That the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Pharmacists' Association cannot approve of the present curriculum scheme as it now stands, but records its conviction that a curriculum scheme to be worked with an alternative mode of entrance on the lines of a candidate for the qualifying examination, presenting before admission to the examination certificates of having passed written examinations in each one of the six subjects of the examination which should have been gained not more than two in each year.

On being put to the meeting, the motion was carried by a large majority.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

The concluding meeting of the deputation of this Association was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Leo Joseph.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. R. Williams) stated that he had addressed a letter to some half-dozen firms, calling attention to the mutual advantage arising from the protection of prices of proprietary goods. *Inter alia*, he pointed out that the prices of goods were very finely cut in the Cardiff district, and added that although they stocked them, it was only with very great reluctance that they sold them. The letter continued: "There is no hope of ending this unfortunate state of things unless you were to take action on our behalf, and we would also add on your own behalf, for it seems to us that when a proprietor and his distributors are engaged in a game of cross-purposes, it is not to the advantage of either side." The letter concluded by suggesting that the proprietor should have an interview with the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. Mr. Williams said that only two firms had replied to the communication. Dinnefords simply acknowledged it, but Messrs. A. & F. Pears wrote:

"At the price at which we intended the public to purchase our soap it shows nearly 100 per cent. on its cost. It is true that it has been cut by the trade, but we are not responsible for that. The cutting was commenced some thirty or forty years ago and has continued ever since, and the cut prices have become so thoroughly established with the public that it would be suicidal for us to deal with the custom. Indeed, we should only thereby be destroying our trade, for many other soaps have been made expressly to sell at the retail prices fixed by the trade for our own speciality, and obviously we should only be assisting such competition if we were to endeavour to compel the public to pay higher rates and

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thereby render our own goods relatively dearer. It has probably escaped your attention that we were the very first firm—still the only House—to allow wholesale terms to retail dealers, and that even at the lowest cut prices of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the sixpenny size and 7d. for the shilling sizes, there is still at least a profit of between 9 and 10 per cent. on the cost. Thus a 5l. parcel of the sixpenny size on an outlay of 4l. (i.e., 5l. less 20 per cent.), if sold in a month (which is a small and entirely common quantity to be sold monthly at retail, and it is stock which never depreciates, never shrinks, but is always saleable) would, so turned over twelve times a year, really pay over 100 per cent. per annum, and it is, one may say, sold before it is delivered, being in such great demand with the public, at an outlay on our part for advertisements, as you know, to many thousands of pounds per annum. The soap, generally speaking, if not sold by one dealer, is demanded by the consumer of one of his neighbours, who in addition to any advantage obtained by selling it probably obtains customers for very many other articles at the expense of his competitor who does not supply it, and at no advertising cost to himself whatever. In conclusion, we would ask you to believe what is very obvious—viz., that no one can be so desirous as ourselves of having the sympathetic influence of the trade; but for the reasons assigned, and which we feel confident will be appreciated by you, we are unable to alter prices so generally established and for so many years."

The President said, however much they might disagree with its contents, there was no doubt it was a very cogent letter, as they said the cutting was done by the chemists themselves, and not by the firm.

Mr. H. Furnival and Mr. J. A. Jones also spoke, and it was decided to send the replies with the Cardiff letter to the P.A.T.A.

The President mentioned that Mr. J. A. Jones had been elected with himself a member of the Board of Management of the Infirmary, so that they would be able to look after the interests of the chemists.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A LARGE NUMBER of members and friends paid a visit on Thursday, March 23, to the local branch of the Richmond Gas Stove and Meter Co., Ltd., in the old Apothecaries' Hall, Colquitt Street, where they were received by Messrs. Bryce, King, Frank Richmond, and Tandwin, on behalf of the company. In the absence of Mr. Thornton, vice-chairman and managing director of the company, the Association was formally welcomed by Mr. Glover, engineer of the St. Helens Gasworks. Mr. King gave

A DEMONSTRATION OF ENAMELLING

by means of a furnace giving a temperature of 1100° C. Cast-iron ash-trays were brought to a red heat and were then dusted over with powdered white glass. They were next re-heated, and a second coat of powdered enamel was dusted on. After cooling down, the result was a product closely resembling highly-glazed earthenware, and practically unbreakable. It is known as "Richmond's Porcellanite." Samples of the work done during the demonstration were presented to Mrs. Last and others. A small muffle furnace suitable for assay-work, case-hardening, making of enamelled jewellery, etc., was next exhibited. One of its advantages was an enamelled exterior, easy to keep clean. Mr. Tandwin then exhibited a crucible furnace of a type largely used for melting precious metals. The cost of gas for operating this furnace works out at 15s. per ton of gold. To demonstrate its powers 6 lb. of brass was melted in it in fourteen minutes. A rough melting-pot furnace was then shown by Mr. King, this being suitable for large quantities of lead or other readily fusible metals. A blast-furnace in which the flame of gas took a corkscrew-like turn round the crucible, a forging-furnace for tools, hardening, case-hardening, and annealing were also exhibited and their working explained. Many of the latter, made by the Richmond Co., are in use in Sheffield and do double the work of a blacksmith's hearth-fire, without the dust, ashes, and dirt of the latter, with the temperature controlled by the worker turning on more or less gas as required by means of a single tap. At the conclusion of this demonstration the visitors were taken into the showroom, where the Keith Blackman high-pressure lighting system was explained. Mr. G. V. C.

Last (President) proposed a vote of thanks to the company, which Dr. Symes seconded and Mr. Bryce acknowledged. The members then adjourned to the Royal Institution, where

AN ORDINARY MEETING

was held, the following being present: Mr. G. V. C. Last (in the chair), Dr. Symes, Messrs. H. Humphreys Jones, A. C. Abraham, T. F. Percival, Harold Lomax, Ernest Prebble, C. E. J. Sendall, J. J. Wicks, J. C. Collins, A. Steen Barr, L. Moreton Parry, G. Underwood, John H. Robinson, S. J. Cardy, O. Waddington, B. Whalley, T. Ashworth, Anthony S. Buck, Chas. A. Maries, Horace A. J. Peasnell (London), F. J. Norman, J. S. Allen, W. F. Laycock, and P. H. Salter. The President expressed the pleasure felt by the Association at seeing Mr. Moreton Parry with them for the first time after his severe illness. Messrs. Martin S. Hughes and T. Hartley were elected members.

Miscellaneous Communications.—Mr. Buck mentioned a mixture containing $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain doses of silver nitrate, which he had been called upon to dispense for a child two years old. He made inquiry of several medical friends and gathered that this was not considered an excessive dose. Mr. Marsden said he had dispensed doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain; and mentioned a case in which a parrot ate a dozen 1-grain pills without bad effect. Mr. A. C. Abraham understood that the main thing against nitrate of silver is its tendency to cause pigmentation of the skin, and asked if this took place in the case of the parrot. Mr. Marsden replied that he did not know the parrot personally, but as far as he was able to find out the bird had not "turned a hair."

Mr. Marsden also asked for comments on the following prescription (which is transcribed exactly as written):

Sodii salicyl.	...	...	...	5j.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	...	3ij.
Solventur et adde				
Liq. fe. perchl.	...	...	...	mxxx.
Solut. pot. bic. (1-8)	...	...	...	5iss.
Aq. chlorof. ad	...	...	...	3viij.
3ss. 4 hor.				

Mr. Marsden dispensed it as a 10-oz. mixture, but the general opinion was that an 8-oz. mixture was required.

Co-operation.—Mr. T. F. Percival read a paper on this subject with special reference to its application to pharmacy. In the course of it he said:—

"There could be no objection to a Chemists' Association encouraging a co-operative buying movement by its moral support either to buying clubs or to larger enterprises. The suggestion I make is this: in some district in this city carefully mapped out and considered let the chemists trading in that district put up the necessary capital to either purchase all existing suitable retail businesses or open a new one. Incorporate the concern as a limited company; call it, if you will, the Liverpool Chemists, Ltd. To the public it would be a retail trading concern; to the shareholders it would be the centre through which they would collectively make their purchases and arrange for the distribution of same. The purchase would be charged at current market rates, and all the profit would be dealt with in the usual business way. At the end of, say, every three months a balance could be struck, when, after providing interest on capital and a reserve for contingencies, the remaining profit could be divided *pro rata* according to purchases. The retail department would trade as a separate concern on the same footing as the other co-partners, with, of course, a board of directors controlling its operations. The other businesses would remain the private property of their present owners."

The paper was discussed by the President, Mr. A. C. Abraham, Mr. L. M. Parry, Dr. Symes, Mr. Lomax, and Mr. Peasnell.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 22, Mr. E. J. Brown (President) in the chair.

Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., read a paper, entitled

NOTES AND QUERIES,

which dealt with inquiries received during the session.

1. Explain the decolorisation of the following mixture:

Tinct. iodi ...	...	...	5ss.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. ...	...	...	5ss.
Vin. ipecac. ...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	3iij.

Iodine and hydrocyanic acid react to form iodine cyanide and hydriodic acid, both soluble, colourless bodies; but there are probably further changes, such as the interaction of the potassium iodide of the tincture and the iodine with the alkaloids of the ipecacuanha, followed by precipitation.

2. Should the following throat-paint be filtered?

Zinc. chlorid. ...	...	...	5j.
Aquæ ...	...	...	3j.

Mr. Duncan thought the solution should be cleared by the addition of a trace of hydrochloric acid, for the reasons that no pure haloid zinc salt yields a clear solution with water, but an opaque one, from hydrolysis, and the formation of insoluble zinc hydroxide—the opacity depending on the extent of the dilution—and because all prescribers he had spoken to on the subject are under the impression the salt is entirely water-soluble and expect a clear solution.

3. Why does this mixture become yellow?

Potass. iolid. ...	...	...	5j.
Ammon. chlorid. ...	...	...	5iij.
Sp. chloroform. ...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	5vj.

The two salts interact and the ammonium iodide liberates a little acid which, by the combined action of air and sunlight, breaks down into water and iodine, hence the colour. If the mixture be made faintly alkaline, it will remain colourless as long as the alkalinity is maintained. A similar change occurs in Donovan's solution.

4. What is the precipitate in *lin. opii B.P.*?

The precipitate appears large, but weighs only about 20 grains from a pint of liniment. It is a complex mixture of meconates of calcium and potassium with resinous matter containing no morphine.

5. How should this prescription be dispensed?

Liq. trinitrin. ...	...	...	mj.
Pepsin ...	...	...	gr. j.
Ext. nucis vom., ...	...	...	aa.
Ext. bellad. ...	...	...	gr. ss.
Ext. gent. ...	...	...	q.s.
Ft. Pil. Mitte tales xxiv.	...	...	

These could be made by using the equivalent of strong tablets. Failing this method, place 2 or 3 grains of cocoa-butter in a suitable capsule, add the liquor, and cautiously, with stirring, evaporate the alcohol. This will give a solution of the trinitrin in oil. When cold, mass with the pepsin and other ingredients, replacing the extract of gentian by powdered gentian.

6. Why did the following mixture explode in the post?

Ferri et ammon. cit. ...	...	...	gr. lxxx.
Potass. bicarb. ...	...	...	3iss.
Magnes. sulph. ...	...	...	3ss.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	3viij.

The combination liberates carbon dioxide. Ferri et ammon. cit. is frequently acid from overheating in the concentrating or scaling, while magnesium sulphate and bicarbonate solutions always give free carbonic anhydride from the breaking down of the magnesium bicarbonate.

7. What is the cause of the disagreeable odour which develops in the following:

Sulphonal ...	...	...	5iij.
Pulv. trag. co. ...	...	...	5j.
Aq. chloroform. ad ...	...	...	5iij.

It is possible some change in the sulphonal or chloroform takes place in time, but the mixture kept for six months and has not developed any disagreeable odour. The pulv. trag. co., especially the starch of it, should be examined for alkalinity.

8. Why does a 20-per-cent. solution of menthol in liquid paraffin solidify?

Because menthol is not soluble to that extent in liquid paraffin at all temperatures. A difference of 5° makes all the difference. A 20-per-cent. solution in olive oil keeps, but the same strength in sesame oil always yields crystals

2 or 3 in. in length, which remain suspended in the oil, giving the impression that the whole has gone solid.

9. Is one justified in dispensing *tinct. lobelia atherea*, when *tinct. lobelia* is ordered?

Dispense *tinct. lobelia B.P. 1885*, unless it is known that the prescriber intends the present preparation

10. How should the following draught be dispensed?

Chloralamid. ...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil. ...	...	...	℥xx.
Syrup. aurant. ...	...	...	5j.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	3ij.

Chloralamide is soluble in water about 1 in 22, in alcohol 1 in 2, so that in this mixture the bulk should go into solution. A little acacia or tragacanth may be used to suspend the remainder. It should be suggested to the prescriber that it would be better to replace the syrup with orange tincture and glycerin.

11. What causes the yellow coloration in the following?

Potas. ioidid. ...	...	...	5ss.
Sodii nitritus ...	...	...	qvvj.
Tinct. nucis vom. ...	...	...	gr. vj.
Saccharin. ...	...	...	gr. ij.
Aq. anethi ad ...	...	...	3vj.

It is due to the saccharin liberating nitrous acid from the sodium nitrite, and the acid setting free a portion of the iodine of the iodide. All trouble is overcome by making the saccharin solution faintly alkaline.

12. Does a saturated solution of otto in distilled water correspond to *aq. rosæ of commerce*? What is *aq. rosæ quadrupl.*?

Mr. Duncan answered the first question in the affirmative. *Aq. rosæ quadrupl.* is probably a fancy name given to a special water to make purchasers think it is stronger than another maker's triple water.

13. Explain the changes that take place in the following:

Potas. chlorat. ...	...	...	3j.
Liq. strychnin. ...	...	...	3j.
Quin. hydrochlor. ...	...	...	gr. xvj.
Acid. carbol. liq. ...	...	...	℥xl.
Liq. arsenici hydr. ...	...	...	℥xl.
Sp. chloroform. ...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. cinnam. ad ...	...	...	5viij.

Practically each ingredient is chemically incompatible with its neighbour—even down to the chloroform spirit and cinnamon-water. The chief offenders are the potassium chlorate, the quinine, and the carbolic acid. Quinine carbolate is only soluble about 1 in 400; quinine chlorate 1 in 80, but much more soluble in hot water. Soon after mixing the mixture becomes milky, but clears up as the precipitated quinine chlorate passes into the crystalline condition, much of the crystalline tufts remaining suspended. The crystals are readily soluble in water and in alcohol. Probably suspension by a little gum is the better plan to adopt here.

14. How should this application be dispensed?

Liq. plumb. subacet. ...	...	...	5j.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. carbol. ...	...	...	3ss.
Ol. olivæ ...	...	...	3ivss.

Triturate the glycerin and carbolic acid together, add the oil, and finally the liquor; send out in a wide-necked bottle, labelled "Shake the bottle."

15. What is the precipitate here?

Acid. nit. hyd. dil. ...	...	...	3ij.
Tinct. nucis vom. ...	...	...	℥xl.
Liq. bism. et am. cit. ...	...	...	3ss.
Infus. calumbæ ad ...	...	...	3viij.

The precipitate is bismuth citrate, which results from the acid withdrawing the ammonia from the water-soluble bismuth salt, the removal of which causes the precipitation of the insoluble citrate.

A discussion ensued, after which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Duncan.

A NOVEL ADVERTISING IDEA was adopted in connection with a Dickens' Character Recital at Highams Park. What at first sight looks like a banded Seidlitz powder is found on opening to contain an invitation to purchase a ticket for the entertainment from Messrs. Gaze & Co., chemists, Highams Park. The outside band has upon it the words "A splendid stimulant for the nerves."

FESTIVITIES.

Social Evening.

THE members of the Chemists' Assistants' Association held a social evening at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on March 23, when there was a good attendance. After various games had been played the following gentlemen rendered an excellent musical programme: Messrs. Brebner, Everson, Donally, Lownsbrough, Milner, Latreille, Barbour, Phillips, and Edwards-Cole. Mr. A. Haigh acted as accompanist.

Birkenhead Reception.

THE PRESIDENT of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association of Pharmacists and Mrs. Wynne gave a reception at St. Anne's Institute, Birkenhead, on March 23, when about sixty members and friends were present. The evening was spent in games interspersed with musical selections, and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Wynne received a vote of thanks at the end.

London College of Pharmacy.

THE annual dinner of the Football Club was held on March 24 at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., Mr. C. H. F. Woollons in the chair. About sixty-five attended, including a good sprinkling of old boys. In making the presentation of the League cup and medals to the captain and members of the winning team, the Chairman congratulated the London College Football Club on winning the Inter-Pharmacy Challenge Cup six times during the twelve seasons, and especially on the fact that this season they had for the second time won the trophy for two seasons in succession. Mr. H. Walmsley (captain) responded to the toast of "The Football Club." During the evening songs were given, and there was an exhibition of sleight-of-hand. The toast of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. H. Wootton, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" concluded a most enjoyable evening. The recipients of the League medals were Messrs. H. Walmsley (captain), J. Creasey (vice-captain), W. Bennison, J. Caesar, H. R. Cuzner, J. W. Ford, W. R. Frayling, B. T. Freeman, A. B. Haynes, S. R. Naylor, and J. R. Rees.

Whist-drives.

ON March 22 a whist-drive was held in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association at the State Café, Piccadilly, when eighty ladies and gentlemen assembled. Whist was played from 8 to 10.30 p.m., with an interval for refreshments. The prizes, which were given by Messrs. G. S. Woolley, A. J. Pidd, and E. S. Johnstone, were awarded as follows: *Ladies*—(1) Miss Nora Lane, (2) Mrs. Walkden, (Hidden Number) Miss Ethel Kemp. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. John Wild, (2) Mr. E. J. Woolley, (Hidden Number) Mr. A. Newton.

A WHIST-DRIVE in connection with the Croydon Pharmacists' Association was held at the Free Christian Church Hall on March 29. Between sixty and seventy members and friends were present. The prizes were awarded as follows: *Ladies*—(1) Mrs. Shaw, (2) Miss Mears, (special prize) Mrs. H. Paget Matthews, (consolation prize) Mrs. Dickinson. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. Haig, (2) Mr. Whitburn, (special prize) Mr. Mitchell, (consolation prize) Mr. Charles. During the evening Mr. Milner sang two songs, and a phono-fiddle solo was rendered by Mr. J. Pinto Nash.

Harrogate Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Wellington Hotel on March 24. Mr. C. E. J. Eynon (President) was in the chair, supported by Captain Boyd-Carpenter (Mayor of Harrogate), Mr. E. White (London), Dr. Garrad (Harrogate Medical Society), Mr. H. G. Mitchell (Vice-President), and Messrs. Pilkington Sargeant and Beacock (Leeds), T. C. Atkinson (York), H. R. Jackson (Bradford), J. Day (Dewsbury), Worfolk (Ilkley), W. B. Nelson (London), Harrison, Wilson (York), Weston, McMillan, Simpson, Sol. Taylor, G. J. R. Parkes, E. Parsons Rogers, C. Mote, L. Foster, Wood, Payton, Hines, Windemer, Handford, Smeddles, Thain, Illingsworth, George Penn (Treasurer), and C. B. Southwell (Secretary). Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., also unexpectedly entered, and was received with great applause. After the loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed that of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. E. White (member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., replied. Mr. White contended that the proposed three-year interval was reasonable between registration as an apprentice or student and entering for the Intermediate. It is not, he also said, desired to make the examinations harder to pass or more expensive. The examiners would be protected if they knew that each candidate had been through a curriculum, as at present it is easy for a clever candidate to fool the examiner by ready answers which do not prove the capability of the candidate.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, in his reply, was somewhat pessimistic. He said that at the present rate of legislation he did not feel very hopeful as to an amended Pharmacy Bill becoming law soon. He expressed the opinion that the Shop-hours Bill is not very suitable for pharmacists. The other toasts were "The Town and Corporation of Harrogate," proposed by Mr. C. B. Southwell (Knaresborough), to which the Mayor replied; "Kindred Associations," given by Mr. T. E. Handford and Mr. Beacock, and Mr. Worfolk replied; "The Harrogate Medical Society and the Visitors," entrusted to Mr. H. G. Mitchell, and replied to by Dr. Garrad and Mr. Pilkington Sargeant; "The Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association," proposed by Mr. H. R. Jackson, and responded to by the President and Mr. Geo. Weston. During the evening a presentation was made to Mr. H. G. Mitchell, and a collection was taken for the Benevolent Fund, which realised 3*l*.

Mr. J. F. Tocher Honoured.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER was given to Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., Ph.C., Peterhead, in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, by his pharmaceutical friends last week. The dinner was arranged to give tangible expression to the feelings of appreciation for the great amount of good work which Mr. Tocher has done in connection with the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, as also in initiating and supervising educational and scientific schemes in the district. Mr. David Anderson, President of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, presided, and the croupiers were Mr. J. R. Reith and Mr. W. F. Hay. The Chairman was supported by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow; Mr. J. R. Hill, Edinburgh; Mr. Adam Findlay, Peterhead; Mr. A. Milne, Maud; Mr. Robert Anderson, Aberdeen; and Parish Councillor Giles. Among others present were: Mr. J. H. Low, Fraserburgh; Mr. J. Collie, Peterhead; Mr. W. W. Cruickshank, Fraserburgh; Mr. A. Gall, Fraserburgh; Mr. D. Daniel Christie, Peterhead; Mr. James Christie, Oldmeldrum; Mr. William Troup, Rhynie; Mr. G. M. Cruickshank, Turriff; Mr. W. B. Gammie, Mr. Forsyth (Messrs. William Paterson & Son), Mr. Weir, Kenney; Mr. Bonner, Aberdeen; Mr. J. T. Cran, Torry; Mr. R. W. Dunn, Mr. William Reid, Mr. A. W. Berry, Mr. William Cruickshank, Mr. D. Ritchie, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. J. Gerrie, Mr. J. Black, Mr. A. L. Bruce, Mr. A. Craig, jun., Mr. Wm. Marr, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. D. Ross (Messrs. W. Paterson & Son), Mr. R. Leslie, Mr. C. Simpson, Mr. W. Ness, Mr. C. Coutts, jun., Mr. A. L. Strachan (Messrs. Davidson & Kay), and Mr. M. K. Watt, Aberdeen. After dinner and the loyal toasts, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was given by Mr. Chas. Simpson, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour replied. The toast of the evening was then given by the Chairman, who referred to Mr. Tocher's achievements in chemistry, pharmacy, eugenics, and other departments of knowledge. Mr. Tocher, in the course of a feeling reply, said: Attendance by pharmacists at the various universities, technical colleges, and schools of pharmacy seemed to him still the best way to educate and train pharmacists, and he was not in the least daunted because the scheme of 1902 had not yet borne much fruit. It would come in due time. He also referred in highly complimentary terms to the work done by the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. J. R. Hill gave "The Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association," and Mr. Reith replied. Mr. W. Ritchie, in a very humorous, reminiscent speech, submitted the toast of "Our Friends," which was replied to by Mr. Robt. Anderson and Mr. J. H. Low, Fraserburgh. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Secretary (Mr. Hay) for carrying out the arrangements, and to the Chairman for presiding. The evening was one of the most successful and enjoyable held under the Association's auspices.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Collins, Henry F. *The Metallurgy of Lead*. 2nd ed. 9½×6½. Pp. 558. 2*l*s. net. (C. Griffin.)

Corke, H. E., and Nuttall, G. C. *Wild Flowers as They Grow*. Photographed in colour direct from Nature. 8½×6. Pp. 206. 5*s*. net. (Cassell.)

Despard, L. L. *Text-book of Massage*. 10×6½. Pp. 311. 1*l*s. 6*d*. net. (Frowde.)

Don, J., and Chisholm, J. *Modern Methods of Water Purification*. 9×5½. Pp. 384. 1*l*s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Macmillan, H. F. *Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting, with Special Reference to Ceylon*. Illustrated. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*. net. (Dulau.)

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, April 2.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, London Branch, London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, S.W., at 3 P.M. Election of officers and consideration of agenda of annual general meeting.

Monday, April 3.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. T. Heycock on "Measurement of High Temperature," and Mr. P. P. Phillips on "Gum from the Bombax Malabaricum."

Tuesday, April 4.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 4.30 P.M. Capt. R. Muirhead Collins on "The Commonwealth of Australia."

London Chemists' Golf Club, Villa Villa Restaurant, Gerrard Street, London, W., at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. Gordon Beaton, 14 England Lane, N.W.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Wednesday, April 5.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, Stone's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert. Tickets 1s. each.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, George Hotel, at 8 P.M. Social evening.

Stockport Pharmacists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Mr. W. Wilson, M.Sc., on "Radium."

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch, Shippers Café, Drury Lane, Water Street, at 8.45 P.M. Annual meeting.

National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians, Albion Hotel, Manchester. Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 6.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Among the papers to be communicated are the following: "The Constituents of Rhubarb," by Messrs. F. Tutin and H. W. B. Clewer; "6-nitro-3:4:5':4'-tetramethyldiphenyl," by Professor A. W. Crossley and Mr. C. H. Hampshire; "Chemical Action Induced by Cathode Rays and Canal Rays," by Mr. E. P. Perman.

Röntgen Society, King's College, Strand, London, W.C., at 8.15 P.M. Professor Barkla on "Secondary Rays," and Professor Wilson on "An Improvement in High-tension Discharge Apparatus."

Association of Women Pharmacists, Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. A. Davies, M.B., B.S., on "Vaccine Therapy: its Rationale and Application."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, Guy's Hospital, London, S.E., Thomas Street Entrance, at 8 P.M. Visit to the dispensary, museum, and electrical department, through the courtesy of Mr. H. Finnermore, chief pharmacist.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists, Earlam Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 3 P.M. Discussion on shop-hours' legislation, introduced by Mr. W. W. Blades.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Meeting of Opticians at the Bee Hotel, St. John's Lane, Liverpool, to consider a proposal to establish a Liverpool Optical Society.

Friday, April 7.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor Sir J. J. Thomson on "A New Method of Chemical Analysis."

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The examination for these will take place in June. They are open to registered students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and those who intend to enter should apply before June 1 for application-forms to Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 30.

BUSINESS conditions remain pretty much as previously recorded, the month of March having proved a disappointment as regards the aggregate volume of trading. Values, however, with few exceptions, are well maintained. More activity is shown in Japanese refined camphor to arrive, on U.S.A. account, at better prices. Ipecacuanha shows a partial recovery from last week's decline, and jalap, although quiet on the spot, is very firm in Mexico. The leading Messina essential oils are cabled higher in several directions. Opium remains an enigma as regards the future position, present prices being firm, with speculative buying in Smyrna. Quicksilver in second-hands is lower, the official price being unchanged. Mercurials are 1d. per lb. lower. Turpentine after last week's excitement has declined. Copper sulphate, anti-mony, cream of tartar, foreign tartaric acid, benzols, and ammonia sulphate are all cheaper to buy. Cod-liver oil is quiet, the high pretensions of refiners reducing business to a minimum. Buchu has shown a fair business, while ergot reflects an easier feeling. Cassia and castor oils are quiet, acacia gums are firm, galls steady, and peppermint oil very quiet. Menthol is nominal. The following are the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (Jap.ref.) Pepper	Bergamot oil Ipecacuanha Lemon oil Orange oil	Antimony Copper sulphate Ergot Hydrastis Tartaric acid Turpentine	Ammonia sulphate Benzols Cream of tartar Mercurials Musk (Ton- quin pod) Quicksilver (sec. hands) Rubber

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, March 29.—Speculation in the opium market is active, from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. per lb. having been paid. The damage to crop has been confirmed, and the market is advancing.

BERGEN, March 29.—Stormy weather has prevented fishing in the northern districts, but from other places the report as to catch is satisfactory. The market for non-congealing oil is easier at 153s. 6d. for 1910, and 168s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms for new oil.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dull at \$5.15 per lb. for druggists' in-case lots. Hydrastis (golden seal) is 5c. easier at \$2.95. Jalap is firm at 40c., Copaiba balsam is steady at 40c. for Central and South American, peppermint-oil in tins is firm at \$2.95, and senega is easy at 43c. per lb.

London Markets.

ALOES.—No arrivals of any description are reported this week. A fair amount of East Indian is still on offer.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are current quotations which have been issued this week: *Barks.*—Bayberry

28s. per cwt., black haw of root 1s. to 1s. 3d., elm 4½d., sassafras 8d., wild cherry 3½d. to 5½d., and witch hazel 2½d. per lb., all c.i.f. terms to arrive; euonymus 1s. 8d. and wahoo 1s. 8d. net on spot. *Herbs*.—Lobelia 4d., scullcap 10d. to 1s., c.i.f. to arrive. *Leaves*.—Damiana 8d., and witch-hazel 3d. per lb., c.i.f. to arrive. *Roots*.—Blue flag 8½d., burdock 4d., elecampane 6d., gelsemium 3½d., hydrastis 11s. 6d., leptandra 6d., mandrake 30s., blood 4½d., serpentine 1s. 8½d., c.i.f. to arrive; Mexican sarsaparilla 5½d., and senega 1s. 9½d. net on spot.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is firm at 4s. 10d. per lb. spot for "Red Ship" brand, and to arrive 4s. 7d. c.i.f. is quoted, with second-hand sellers at slightly less.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude in small lots is steady at 17l. per ton on spot.

ARROWROOT.—At auction, 182 barrels St. Vincent were bought in at from 2½d. to 2¾d., and 23 half-barrels Bermuda at 1s. 7d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—There is a fair inquiry for medium Sumatra gum at between 6l. and 7l. per cwt., but these qualities are very scarce, and orders are difficult to fill. Twenty cases are close at hand.

BENZOLS are cheaper, 90-per-cent. offering at 9d. to 9½d., and 50-per-cent. at 9d. per gal. in casks for prompt delivery in London.

BERGAMOT OIL in several directions shows a firmer tone for shipment, at from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. as to shippers. Spot is offered at 16s. 6d.

An advice from Palermo, dated March 25, reports a very firm market, with a fair business at slightly increased prices.

BUCHU.—The *Kenilworth Castle* from Cape Town has brought 16 packages, of which six are for this market. Since the sale a fair business has been done, including short-broad at 3s. 6d. with 3s. 9d. and upwards asked. Ovals are firm at 1s. 9d. to 2s., and for longs, which are scarce, 1s. 6d. is wanted.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firmer, about 200 cases of slabs having been sold for U.S.A. account from the Continent, mostly at from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d. per lb., c.i.f., for March-April shipment. On the spot slabs are firm at 1s. 9d., and for 1 oz. tablets 1s. 9½d. has been paid. The Japanese refiners are reported to be full up with orders for a couple of months ahead, and do not quote earlier shipment than June-July. The first-hand price is 2s. 1d. c.i.f. for 1 oz., and 1s. 11d. c.i.f. for slabs, shipment not being available before July.

CANTHARIDES.—Good sound Russian flies are offered at from 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

CASCARA SAGRADA is firm, business having been done at 36s. 6d. c.i.f., and on the spot from 37s. to 40s. is quoted as to age and holder.

CASSIA OIL is very quiet, the spot value of 80 to 85 per cent. being 3s. 8d., 75 to 80 per cent. 3s. 7d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 3s. 5d. per lb.

CASTOR OIL.—Quiet. Hull make is quoted at 31l. 10s. per ton for first-pressing in barrels for last half April, and pharmaceutical quality is 50s. per ton over the price of firsts, delivered free on wharf London.

CLOVES.—At auction 200 bales Zanzibar sold without reserve at 7½d. for fair, eight cases Ceylon at 9¾d. for fair bright, and 13 bags Seychelles sold, including weathered at 6¾d. and stems at 3¾d. to 3¾d. Privately Zanzibar are steady, with sales of March-May delivery at 7½d. and June-August at 7¾d.; for arrival August-October shipment sold at 6½d. to 6¾d., and October-December at 6d. c.i.f. d/w.

COCAINE remains very firm, and one of the German makers reports a good demand, on the basis of 9s. 4d. for 175 oz., 9s. 6d. for 70 oz., and 9s. 8d. for smaller wholesale quantities, less 5 per cent.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The fact that the fishing outside of Lofoten proved very favourable has induced an easier feeling in several directions, but there is no appreciable decline in the prices asked by agents, which are from 165s. to 190s. c.i.f. for the finest brands of new Lofoten non-congealing oil, and for 1910 oil quotations are from 155s. to 165s. per barrel. The demand is, however, quiet, the sales being mostly for current requirements.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 27 that fine weather again prevailed on the northern coast during the past week, which was a favourable one for the cod-fishing, not so much in Lofoten as at Rost and Sondmore, where a fine fishing took place. The increase in the week was seven millions of cod, yielding nearly 5,000 hectolitres of oil. For the corresponding week of last year the increase was limited to 2½ millions of cod, yielding 2,000 hectolitres of oil. The official statistics give the following figures:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions) ...	25.8	27.6	25.5	24.3
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	37,700	31,500	22,700	17,300
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	7,900	8,100	6,900	4,200

The Lofoten fishing is now closing, many of the boats having already left the fishing-grounds and gone to Finmarken, where the prospects are for a good season. On the market the tone is quiet, but apparently firm, at the unaltered quotation of 158s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. for 1910, and 170s. c.i.f. for 1911 oil. (See cable for latest price.)

An advice from Aalesund, dated March 20, states that during the previous week fishing operations were favoured by very fine weather, and the catch was therefore better than earlier in the season, but considering this should be the most productive part of the season the catch is not large. Livers are gradually growing smaller, and in Lofoten 400 to 700 livers are required to fill one hectolitre. Up to March 18 the catch and output of cod-liver oil and the quantity of liver for natural oils for the whole of Norway was as follows:

	Catch of Cod.	Yield of Oil (hect.)	Livers for Natural Oils.
1911 ...	17,400,000	12,574	3,382
1910 ...	23,000,000	20,679	6,439
1909 ...	21,300,000	24,799	6,967
1908 ...	21,300,000	31,486	6,696

According to cabled advices from Norway the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to March 25 was as follows:

		Cod Caught.	Livers for Raw Oil (hect.)	Yield of c.l.o. (hect.)
Lofoten ...	1911 ..	8,000,000	5,4	6,145
"	1910...	11,200,000	1,484	11,201
Whole Country	1911...	24,300,000	4,241	17,336
"	1910...	25,500,000	6,936	22,717

The output of cod-liver oil in Lofoten for the week ending March 25 was 1,311 hectolitres, as against 1,827 hectolitres in the week ending March 18; and for the whole country the yield of c.l.o. was 4,762 hectolitres, as against 4,105 hectolitres for the week ending March 18.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier, ordinary Liverpool brands offering for prompt to April delivery at 19l. 15s., and May 19l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The lack of demand has led to lower prices, 98 per cent. powder now offering at 97s. and 95 per cent. at 95s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Fine reboiled Singapore lump is still held at 15l. per cwt. from second-hands. A consignment of eight cases is close at hand.

ERGOT has been in easier tendency of late, there being offers of fair Russian for prompt shipment at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

GALLS steady, the sales including 200 cases ordinary at 43s. per cwt. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

GAMBOGE.—In one quarter 15l. is asked for Pile I. Sian pipe, but there is still a little to be had at 15l. 10s.; 25 cases description unknown, are close at hand.

GINGER.—Quiet. At auction 124 bales and 342 bags were bought in at from 46s. to 48s. for washed rough Cochin and 55s. for bold brown Calicut.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firm at from 39s. to 40s. per cwt. for fair half-hard on the spot, and to arrive the quotation is higher at 39s. c.i.f. Khartoum. East India gums remain scarce on the spot, and to arrive No. Ghatti quality is offered at 46s. per cwt. c.i.f., and No. quality at 28s. c.i.f.

HYDRASTIS is offered at the slightly easier rate of 11s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

IRIACUANHA.—The lower prices paid at auction last week have induced more demand, and rather better prices have been paid, business having been done at up to 7s. 9d. per lb. for Matto Grosso, while the balance of a shipment of 40 bales East Indian has now been cleared from in

porters' hands at 8s. Matto Grosso is now held for 8s. by one importer.

JALAP.—Although the spot market is quiet with sellers of 9 to 10 per cent. at 1s. 6d. per lb., the position in Mexico, as already indicated, remains as firm as ever, and from New York the equivalent of 1s. 7d. is quoted by mail. The position is best indicated by the fact that a French house who sold some weeks ago are anxious to buy their goods back.

LEMON OIL.—Cables from Sicily indicate a firmer tone, prices in several directions showing an advance of 2d. per lb., say from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. as to shipper.

An advice from Palermo, dated March 25, states that the firmness previously referred to has developed into a decided advance owing to increased orders from abroad, followed by a strong local demand. The opinion is that this year's production will be smaller than that of an average year.

LITHIA CARBONATE has been in more demand, with sales of American make at 2s. 2d. per lb., but 2s. 3d. is now asked.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with re-sellers of March-May shipment at 14s. 3d. c.i.f. The spot value is 15s. to 15s. 6d., but in the absence of business the quotation is nominal. From Japan the c.i.f. price remains 18s. to 18s. 6d. There is more inquiry at the close, but business has not yet materialised.

MERCURIALS.—Concurrently with the decline in the price of quicksilver last week, the makers of mercurials reduced their prices by 1d. per lb., and now offer as follows: White precipitate 3s. 6d., corrosive sublimate 2s. 11d.; calomel 3s. 3d., red precipitate 3s. 6d., yellow oxide B.P. 3s. 9d., white sulphate 2s. 11d., sulphuret with sulphur 2s. 11d. The above are the list prices, and for lots below 2 cwt., the usual reduction being made on larger quantities.

MUSK is about 2s. 6d. per oz. cheaper for Tonquin fine blue skin Pile I. offering at 67s. 6d. per oz.; old-style is quoted at 54s.

OLIBANUM.—Business in middling small drop, rather badly garbled, has been done at 50s., and siftings at 22s. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The position remains somewhat of an enigma, but the general tone is firm, although quiet. A cable has been received from Smyrna reporting sales at 14s. 11d. per lb. for 11½ per cent., and another cable reports speculation as active with crop damage confirmed. There is little movement on spot, holders asking 14s. 9d. to 15s. per lb. London terms.

Writing on March 20, a Smyrna correspondent advises us that the sales amount to 136 cases, comprising 82 cases extra Karahissar (11.75 per cent.) at Ps.130, or 14s. 6d.; 30 cases (11.75 per cent.) at Ps.135, or 15s.; 14 cases Yerli t.q. (12 per cent.) at Ps.138, or 15s. 4d.; 2 cases Adette t.q. (11 per cent.) at Ps.115 to 135, or 12s. 9d. to 15s., and 8 cases ordinary Adette (9 to 10 per cent.) at Ps.110 to 117, or 12s. 3d. to 13s. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. The arrivals amount to 4,386 cases, against 1,934 cases, and the stock is 976 cases, against 715 cases. The news coming from the interior is not of a nature to reassure one as to the conditions of the new crop, but at the same time it is too early to calculate the amount of the damage done. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the cultivators have not been in time to carry out the usual winter sowings. It is the general opinion, therefore, that prices will not only be maintained, but will advance, especially as the new crop will not be on the market for five months, the inclement weather making the delay unavoidable.

ORANGE OIL is slightly firmer, sweet offering at 6s. and bitter at 6s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

PEPPER (BLACK).—A fair business has been done in Singapore for arrival at higher prices, comprising May-July shipment at 4½d., June-August at 4½d. to 4¾d., and August-October at 4¾d. c.i.f. d/w. Lampong has been active, the sales including August-October at 3¾d., October-December at 4d., January-February and February-March at 4½d. to 4¾d., c.i.f. d/w. On the spot 4½d. is quoted; at auction 18 bags fine Ceylon sold at from 5½d. to 6d.

PEPPER (WHITE) has been quiet but firm, fair Singapore offering on the spot at 6¾d.; for June-August shipment 6¾d. c.i.f. d/w has been paid, also 5½d. c.i.f. d/w for May-July shipment of Penang. At auction 200 bags

Singapore were bought in at 6¾d. to 7d. for fair brownish, and 100 bags fair Muntok at 7¾d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT OIL remains extremely quiet, and the position remains as last week—i.e., H.G.H. cannot be imported from the U.S.A. under 15s. 4d., while spot is obtainable at 14s. 9d. usual London terms. The same applies to so-called Wayne County tin oil, which is offered at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. on spot, or appreciably less than what is asked to come forward. Todd's crystal white is quoted 13s. 6d. spot.

PIMENTO.—At auction 57 bags sold at 2½d. per lb.; privately distant shipment is quoted 18s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is selling at 38s. per cwt. on the spot. The manufacture of this chemical is principally in the hands of one maker, and delivery is considerably delayed thereby.

QUICKSILVER has been a steadily receding market so far as second-hand holders are concerned, closing at 87. 19s. per bottle. First-hands remain unchanged at 97. 5s., but another early decline would not be surprising, in view of the continually widening margin.

QUININE remains unaltered at 6½d. per oz. for the usual German brands of sulphate in bulk, 6¼d. for Amsterdam, and 6d. per oz. for Java. The unit paid for bark at the Amsterdam auction to-day was 3.08c.

RHUBARB.—The private sales last week included several cases of good medium round well-trimmed Shensi at 2s. 2d., and druggists' trimming root at the same price; also rough round high-dried at 7¾d. per lb.

RUBBER.—Privately the market has been dull at easier prices, and a "bear" movement early in the week brought down values to 5s. 8d. for hard fine Para, with a subsequent partial recovery. The auctions went off quietly at a decline of about 4d. to 7d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise 14 bales of Native-Jamaica, but no Lima or Grey, the latter being badly wanted.

SHELLAC steady but quiet, fair TN Orange being quoted 73s., with small sales on that basis; for April-May shipment 72s., and AC Garnet 67s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted. Futures have been steady, the sales including May at 73s. to 74s., June 73s. 6d., August 75s. to 74s. 6d. to 75s.

TURPENTINE has shown a gradually sagging tendency, the decline since last Friday amounting to about 3s. per cwt., American on the spot closing at 71s. 6d.

WAX, JAPANESE, is very quiet at from 43s. to 44s. spot.

Manchester Chemical-market.

March 28.

The market for heavy chemicals has shown practically no change, and, if anything, the feeling has been somewhat weaker. Sulphate of copper has been fairly steady. Caustic potash is unchanged; but owing to late arrival of shipments stocks of carbonate of potash have become depleted, and refined Russian, 90-92 per cent., brings 16s. 6d. ex-store Hull, and 17s. ex-store Liverpool-Manchester, net cash. For shipment, quotations are about 6d. per cwt. less in each case. In glycerin there is little new to report. The demand for distilled is well sustained on the recent level values, while crude, although slow of sale, is so scarce that there is no appreciable alteration in price either up or down. Occasionally a slight variation is brought about by the exigencies of circumstances, but certainly nothing worthy of special mention. In miscellaneous goods there is a busy feeling in greases: brown bone is 29s. to 29s. 6d.; white bone, 31s. 6d. to 32s.; marrow-fat, 32s. to 32s. 6d.; brown and white skin is not offering—all at makers' works or port, less 2½ per cent. Stear is easier. Castor oil continues in fair demand, with buyers interested in delivery over the whole year. The spot inquiry is slow, but, although there are several weak holders, there is no important decline in values. The Indian crop of seed may not realise expectations. In farina, merchants continue to point out that the outlook is serious for consumers, and they strongly recommend all who have not covered their requirements for the season to do so without delay. The better qualities of German are already exceedingly difficult to buy, and from present appearances there is likely to be a famine in the summer; secondary qualities will naturally be affected also. Italian green olive-oil soap is in short supply, and relatively too dear in comparison with other sorts;

56-58 per cent. in bars is selling at 23s. 6d. f.o.r. Liverpool-Manchester, net cash. In coal-tar products, sulphate of ammonia has had a sharp drop and is quoted 11l. 15s. to 11l. 16s. 3d. per ton f.o.r. Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

A steady business of good bulk continues to be done in heavy chemicals both as regards prompt and forward account. The tone of the market generally is a good one and values all round are on the steady side, without much fluctuation. Contract deliveries are a good average.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, and prices are lower. Present nearest figures: London terms, prompt, 13l. 10s.; Leith, March-April, 14l. 7s. 6d.; Liverpool, 14l. 5s.; and Hull, 14l. 3s. 9d. to 14l. 5s.

BENZOLS are quieter with lower quotations. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 7½d., and 50 per cent., 7½d.; North, 7½d. to 7½d. and 7½d. respectively.

BARIUM PRODUCTS rule steady, with a fair normal demand. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton in ordinary 8-9 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes is in heavier request at late rates of 35s. to 90s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium has a somewhat firmer tone again with good demand, but quotations are unaltered. Best ordinary refined coarse or fine crystals, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Precipitated carbonate of barium has been moving better at 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton in bags. Hydrate of barium rather quiet; purest crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6-7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated hydrate of barium, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, solid, in 6-7 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 14l. per ton, and similar quality in crushed state and special 3-4 cwt. drums, 30s. per ton extra. Crude calcined barium sulphide, 70 to 75 per cent. BaS, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton in ordinary 5-6 cwt. casks.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ARAROA.—Considerable sales have taken place, and spot (Hamburg) has been sold at from m.3 to m.4 per kilo.

CEVADILLA remains firm and prices are maintained. The supplies which arrived were contracted for, and the expectation that considerable shipments would have arrived in February remained unfulfilled. The present value in Hamburg is about m.107.50 to m.110 per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID.—Holders are showing more inclination to sell, and spot (Hamburg) as well as delivery is offered at m.2.75 per kilo.

COCA-LEAVES.—The crops in Peru appear to have exceeded expectations, as lower prices are asked for shipment. Spot (Hamburg) stuff is scarce.

ERGOT.—The market is quiet, as consumers are now holding back and Russia is offering more freely. Spot (Hamburg) is quoted m.3 and delivery at m.7.75 per kilo, net cash. Only a few small consuming orders are necessary to give a firmer tendency.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Cartagena is offered from New York at the somewhat cheaper rate of m.17 per kilo., and for Rio m.18.50 is quoted.

JALAP.—From Hamburg higher prices are quoted—viz., m.3.50 per kilo. for 13 to 14 per cent., and m.3.25 for lower percentage. High-testing stuff is scarce, and holders are very firm at the quoted prices.

KOLA remains scarce. For good African quarters m.80 per 100 kilos. is quoted, and offers of m.77½ have been refused.

MANNA, although in little demand, is steady. Holders do not anticipate cheaper prices before the new crop in August and September. Gerace is quoted m.500 per 100 kilos.

QUILLAIA is much firmer, and an advance for whole and cut is not impossible, as the local stocks of whole in the hands of importers is now small, while offers from Chile are on the whole higher.

TARTARIC ACID continues steady but quiet. Some sales have taken place from second-hand, and spot (Hamburg) is quoted at m.2.25 per kilo. Makers continue to quote m.2.40 per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE.—At the beginning of February an advance of m.1 per 100 kilos. was announced, and on March 17 another advance took place. Further developments will depend on the situation of raw material, which has become duller.

American Drug-market.

New York, March 21.

Moderate trading has characterised the New York drug-market during the interval, the turnover being mainly confined to jobbing parcels. The general tone of the market continues firm however, and higher prices are asked for peppermint oil, hydrastis, jalap, and camphor. On the declining side are menthol, damiana, and guarana.

ALOES.—Shipments of case Curaçao for this port have been rather heavy of late, and the market is well supplied; 7c. is the general quotation, but buyers as a rule are holding

off in anticipation of easier terms on the arrival of new crop, which is expected shortly.

ASAFFETIDA.—There is a fairly active demand for the lower-testing grade, and owing to the rejection of recent arrivals stocks are low, with prices firm at \$1.25. Up to \$3 has been paid for powdered drug of strictly U.S.P. quality.

BROMIDES are in good demand under the general expectation of a further increase in price. Basic conditions are said to be ripe for this move, and makers decline to offer on contract or for future delivery.

BUCHU is in easier tendency at \$1.10 as the result of lessened inquiry and improved supplies in primary markets.

CAMPHOR has been further advanced to the basis of 48c. for bulk refined in barrels, as the result of strengthening primary markets and increased domestic consumption.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Under a fairly active demand on spot for manufacturing supplies prices have strengthened during the interval, and while 7½c. can still be done in some quarters, the general quotation is 8c. Strong markets are reported from the coast with considerable depletion of stocks, the governing conditions indicating higher prices in the near future.

COPAIBA.—C. & S. American grades are in good supply, and prices are barely steady at 38c. to 40c. Some of the cheaper offerings are under the suspicion of containing African balsam, which is very difficult of detection when judiciously blended with genuine balsam containing a high rotating oil. Para is comparatively firm at 50c.

DAMIANA continues to react under the influences of heavy arrivals from primary sources and a falling-off in demand; 12c. is the nominal quotation for medicinal varieties.

GUARANA is in similar position, 5-per-cent. drug being now available at \$1.85, a decline of 20c.

JALAP is tending upwards as the result of active inquiry for both foreign and domestic account. For 9-per-cent. drug 32c. is the usual figure, but some holders refuse to shade 35c., anticipating restricted supplies due to the Mexican disturbance.

MENTHOL.—The market excitement has abated somewhat, and prices are lower by 15c. at \$4.85.

PEPPERMINT OIL maintains its firm position in both spot and primary markets. There are still sellers of small lots at \$2.90 for immediate consumption, but for speculative supplies \$3 is the usual figure. There is some talk of damage to plants during the winter, but conditions in growing areas have been generally regarded as favourable. Ignoring that factor, the statistical position is undoubtedly strong, and a higher range of prices would not be surprising.

Montan Wax.

In view of the fact that there is an increasing outlet for montan wax, the American Consul at Hamburg has furnished his Government with a special report, in which he says that considerable quantities are exported from Germany to U.S.A. Montan wax is obtained from bitumen yielded by a special variety of sulphurous brown coal. The wax is extracted with benzine and purified by distillation with superheated steam. Technically pure montan wax has a melting-point of 80° C., and is an excellent substitute for ceresin, deriving its great value from its high melting-point. The utilisation of this material at the same time facilitates the exploitation of deposits of sulphurous coal. It is mostly obtained in the neighbourhood of Zeitz and Halle, and owing to the cost of transportation of coal it is indispensable that the crude wax be recovered at the mines. A Hamburg firm produces a refined wax which has little odour, is light yellow in colour, and is used for the manufacture of tan-shoe polish, floor wax, cable coating, and, upon being mixed with ceresin, as candle material; all vestiges of pitch and asphalt are removed, and the wax itself is bleached. The production of the raw material is said to be fairly expensive, as the deposits of brown coal sufficiently rich in wax are quickly exhausted. Various methods of treating the crude wax have been patented, but many of the processes are worthless for practical purposes. German exports of montan-wax-bitumen and raw ozokerite in 1909 amounted to 1,289 tons, of which 147 tons went to Great Britain and 851 tons to the United States, the American purchases being 272 tons in excess of the previous year. Similar articles were imported by Germany in 1909 to the extent of 1,446 tons, nearly all from Austria, the imports being only slightly more than in 1908.

TURIN EXHIBITION.—A meeting of the Joint Committee of the chemical and allied industries was held on March 29 at the Board of Trade Exhibition Offices, when the arrangement were concluded as to the organisation of the chemical scientific, and physical apparatus section at the Turin Exhibition, which opens on April 29. Practical demonstration are to be given in this section, and judging from the keen interest shown by manufacturers the display will be full representative of British industry.

Ceylon Cardamoms.

In the course of the annual report of the Planters' Association of Ceylon for 1910 it is stated that the total crop of cardamoms gathered probably exceeded the quantity shipped by 60,000 lb., as the October to December 31 gatherings were considerably in excess of the previous year's last quarter, but owing to the unfavourable weather for curing only a small quantity could be shipped, the bulk being carried forward to 1911. The total shipments were 639,007 lb., as against 824,008 lb. in 1909. At one time the shipments were about 149,000 lb. short of the corresponding period of the 1909 crop, and as stocks at home were decreasing prices rose fully 3d. per lb. over last year. With the carry-forward from 1910 it is estimated that the 1911 shipments of cardamoms will be about 600,000 lb.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market conditions in cottonseed oil have undergone a considerable change in the past few weeks, prices having already yielded substantially from the extreme highest figures recorded some time ago. This is not surprising in view of the material increase in the supply of raw material. The situation on this side has naturally been considerably affected by the recent sharp break in the American market, where speculators have lost confidence in the article. The feature has been the collapse in the value of fine edible qualities, while American prime yellow has been offered even at prices under those ruling for English edible oil. There are now indications of more plentiful supplies in all directions, while consumers, especially soap manufacturers, are in a more independent position, partly in view of the substantial fall in the value of competitive materials such as lard oil and coconut oil, while tallow is also notably cheaper than a few months ago. Prices for cottonseed are still relatively high, and home crushers are filling their requirements from hand-to-mouth in anticipation of a further fall, although Egyptian shippers are reluctant to make concessions owing to the relatively high prices current in Alexandria.

Jamaica Ginger.

In the course of an article in "The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" (published in the West India Committee Circular), Mr. J. J. Macfarlane gives some interesting commercial particulars concerning Jamaica ginger. The world's production of ginger in 1909 amounted to 22,614,000 lb., the leading exporting countries being placed in the following order:

	Lb.
China	8,157,000
India	7,340,000
Japan	3,331,000
Jamaica	2,319,307
Sierra Leone	1,617,000
Total	22,614,307

The exports of ginger from Jamaica in 1908 amounted to 1,718,966 lb., a smaller amount than in any year since 1900, but in 1909 there was a large increase:

Average.	Lb.	Average	Lb.
1894-1899 ...	1,616,000	1905 ...	2,464,000
1900 ...	2,262,000	1906 ...	2,217,000
1901 ...	2,971,000	1907 ...	2,017,000
1902 ...	2,390,000	1908 ...	1,718,000
1903 ...	3,163,000	1909 ...	2,319,307
1904 ...	3,170,000		

Mr. Macfarlane states that the cultivation of ginger in Jamaica is dying out on account of the persistent cultivation of the same plant on the same land for a long series of years, but the large 1909 exports do not bear out his statement. The ginger exported from Jamaica is mostly absorbed by Great Britain and the United States. The superiority of Jamaica ginger is due to the careful methods adopted in preparing it. Ginger-peeling is an art in Jamaica. An expert always peels between the fingers of the "hands" of ginger-roots, leaving to loss-experienced persons the peeling of the other parts. Examination of a transverse section of ginger will show the importance of this operation. There is an outer striated skin, under which there are numerous layers of very thin-walled cork-cells. This contains numerous oil-cells, they being most numerous at the bud-points. The deeper the peeling, therefore, the more of these substances will be carried away with the epidermis and more cells will be opened from which the oil may exude. As fast as peeled, the roots are thrown in water and washed. The purer the water and the more frequently changed, the whiter the product will be. The "hands" are peeled during the day and are allowed to remain in the water over night. A few planters use lime juice in the water. The tropical sun is the drying-agent in all cases. Careful planters put the ginger out in the morning when the sun rises, turn it over at noon, and take it in at sundown.

Japanese Sulphur.

The present annual output of sulphur in Hokkaido is about 360,000 cwt. The sulphur is obtained in an almost pure state from several sulphur-mountains in the interior, of which Iwosan and Meakan are the most productive. During this year, however, the output has declined, owing to the fall in value, and several mines, notably Iwosan, have been left unworked. In order to remedy this state of affairs the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are planning to take a share in the enterprise and export the sulphur produced to the United States, the idea being that a good market can be found there.

Java Cinchona.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java, Ltd., capitalised at 1,100,000l., held in London on March 17, Mr. E. J. Hammond, one of the directors, in the course of an exhaustive review of the company's property, said:

"We have three quinine estates, of which the most important is Tjiater; these are in charge of Mr. von Przysiecki, who is recognised to be one of the most experienced quinine planters in Java. The estates and buildings are in first-class order, the cultivation everywhere is excellent, and the best tribute I can pay to the work of Mr. von Przysiecki is that, during the year 1909, when quinine was at about the lowest price on record, and when many of the estates in Java were closing down, being unable to work at a profit, this estate yielded a net profit of about 7,000l. (Applause.) Quinine bark from Pamanoeakan is produced at one of the lowest costs, if not the lowest cost, in Java—viz., 1½d. per half-kilo., the selling price to-day being about 3½d. per half-kilo.; and the percentage of quinine obtained from our bark, I am informed, takes a place among the first in Java. Even on a moderate revival in price, which is expected to follow the present period of depression, quinine on Pamanoeakan will prove to be a most profitable culture. Our crop for 1910 was 788,172 lb., and the estimate for this year is 885,000 lb."

The above statement in regard to the selling-price of bark being about 3½d. per half-kilo. is obviously incorrect. If Mr. Hammond had said 3½c. per kilo. (which is equal to about ¾d. per lb.), he would have been nearer the mark.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 8, 1911.)

"EMENDONIA"; for agricultural and horticultural seeds (46), and for perfumery (48). By I. Mendelsohn & Co., 73 Burg Street, Cape Town. 330,449/50.

"TEERAVON"; for a shampoo-powder (48). By Hanagawa Works, 356 Goldhawk Road, London, W. 330,605.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 15, 1911.)

"DECLOR"; for water and sewage purifying substances (2 and 4). By Candy Filter Co., Ltd., 5 Westminster Palace Gardens, London, S.W. 329,409/10.

"PERACTAN"; for disinfectants (2). By Bayer Co., Ltd., 20 Booth Street, Manchester. 330,134.

"LEUCOID"; for chemicals (2). By Fassett & Johnson, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 330,946.

"URASOL"; for medicine (3). By Walton & Curtis, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W. 329,351.

"SULGRAM"; for pharmaceutical chemicals (3). By M. H. D. Thompson, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham. 329,953.

"KIMOC"; for medicines (3). By Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., Clintonville, Connecticut, U.S.A. 330,024.

"MER-SYREN," and label design; for a medicine (3). By Mer-Syren, Ltd., 17, 18 and 19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 330,082.

"PULVERSOLS"; for medicines (3). By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 330,133.

"PHARMONA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By V. R. Wilks, 5 Clarendon Road, West Hartlepool. 330,195.

"HORMONAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Schering, 170-171 Mullerstrasse, Berlin. 330,346.

"SOPOLET" and "VI-VIM"; for all goods (3). By Gertrude Desmond, Geoffrey Buildings, John Bright Street, Birmingham. 330,521/2.

"LUSGA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Olixol Co., 5 Ashburn Place, London, S.W. 330,732.

"F PURE" and letters B.L.R.L. entwined, in a diamond; for lac, lac resin, etc. (4). By Burma Lac Refinery, Ltd., 24 Merchant Street, Rangoon. 330,706.

"BOROID"; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By Boroid, Ltd., 58 Coleman Street, London, E.C. 330,427.

"LACTONA"; for a beverage (42). By F. T. Bond, Gloucester, and H. E. Matthews, 30 The Mall, Clifton, Bristol. 317,244.

"TYPHOO TIPS," and design of tea-leaf with lettering; for tea (42). By Sumner's "Typhoo Tea," Ltd., 8 Castle Street, Birmingham. 322,398.

"LA BOURBOULE" (by order); for mineral waters (44). By La Bourboule Mineral Water Co., 29 Rue Drouot, Paris. 313,593.

"EVENA"; for perfumes (48). By J. C. Boldoot, Singel, No. 92 Amsterdam. 329,328.

"DEPILAGEN"; for a depilatory (43). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 330,157.

"DALITZA"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By Bayley & Co., 94 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 330,303.

"ECLUSTRUM"; for a hair-preparation (43). By James Watt, 86 High Street, King's Lynn. 331,036.

"PAPIER PLASSARD," and label design of embossed booklet; for a toilet-powder (43). By L. Plassard, 17 Rue du 4 Septembre, Paris. 330,309.

"BLANCHOL"; for brushes (50). By Haywards, 33 Leicester Square, Walsall. 329,835.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 22, 1911.)

"GERNEX"; for liquid disinfectant (2). By Exell Bros., 38 Ellesmere Road, Sheffield. 330,031.

"TOM THUMB"; for chemicals (2 and 3). "KIT"; for hard soap (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 331,073, 331,077, 330,498.

"NER-BRA-MUS"; for medicated wines (3). By J. J. Whitting, 65 Henleaze Road, Bristol. 329,538.

"INURESAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Welbourn, Bobbin Villa, Barkston, Grantham. 330,301.

"RICO"; for medicated effervescent-powders (3). By Ritchie & Co., 2 East Broughton Place, Edinburgh. 330,351.

"POUMOFOR"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Les Grands Laboratoires Belges, 41 Place des Martyrs, La Louvière, Belgium. 330,679.

"PERMONE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). "CARNOGEN"; for bone-marrow food (42). By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Washington and Laight Streets, New York. 330,867, 330,003.

"SERU-PHOS"; for medicine (3). By Oso-gen Co., 88-90 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 331,117.

"NEROLETTOL"; for essential oils and essences (4 and 42). By Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 330,489, 330,514.

"PHOROPHONE"; for curative apparatus (11). By A. Rosenberg, 259 High Holborn, London, W.C. 330,722.

"ENDOLYTIC"; for glass test-tubes (15). By J. G. Hume, 17 Market Square, Duns, Berwickshire. 330,574.

"THERMA"; for photographic paper (39). By Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, E. 331,038.

"FOLCO"; for toilet-soap (43). By Scrubb & Co., Ltd., Guildford Street, London, S.E. 330,512.

"FUMOS"; for teeth-preparations (43). By Euchrymco Co., 16 The Parade, Leamington. 330,625.

"RUEREX"; for perfumery, etc. (43). By H. P. Truefitt, Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W. 330,994.

POISON SCHEDULE AND DISCOUNT CIRCLE.—We have prepared a card (5½×3½ in.), with eyelet for hanging up in Pharmacy or Store, showing the Poison Schedule, Part I. and Part II., on the front, and the Discount Circle which appeared in the Winter Issue (p. 153) on the back. Our publisher is selling the card at 2d. a copy, post free in the United Kingdom.

EUCALYPTUS KINO.—Supplementing the information given as to the collection of this gum in Australia (*C. & D.*, March 18, p. 415), we may now add that no action has been taken to restrict supplies by the South Australian Government. In Western Australia the *Eucalyptus rostrata* tree is rarely found, only a few specimens being scattered along the creeks of the interior.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Nitrate of Mercury (so-called).

SIR,—It is a far cry from Brisbane to London, and three months must unfortunately elapse before my reply to Dr. Martindale can be placed before your readers. However, I have to thank Dr. Martindale for performing and publishing a series of experiments which if read rightly go to prove my contention. I have not many faults to find with Dr. Martindale's experiments from my reading of his methods, excepting that they do not go far enough, and unfortunately I am unable at present to follow them practically. Where we differ mostly is in the deductions from the results. My deductions from Dr. Martindale's experiments are that if I were to soften somewhat the expression "no trace whatsoever of mercuric nitrate" we should be in accord. The question of the existence of nitrates of mercury or not will depend on the extent of the heating after the addition of the nitrate of mercury solution, and it is hardly likely that any two operators will apply the same amount of heat. I will certainly go so far as to concede to Dr. Martindale that most commercial specimens of nitrate of mercury ointment do contain small quantities of nitrates of mercury for this reason, and if the heating is not carried far enough there is the possibility of basic nitrates occurring in the old ointment. I would recommend Dr. Martindale to proceed further with his investigations along the lines I have indicated. He might examine the products of nitric acid alone on the fats and also of solutions of nitrates of mercury weaker in acid than the solution ordered in the B.P. I am convinced he will find it necessary to modify his views to a greater extent than the experiments he has already performed have led him to. My own work on this subject was done some years ago when in England, and, unfortunately, I have not the notes on my original experiments at hand for consultation.

I am yours faithfully,

Brisbane, February 17.

R. C. COWLEY.

Arachis Oil in Olive Oil.

SIR,—Although the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia will probably contain a test for arachis oil in olive oil, it is to be regretted that those responsible for the preparation of this authority have not included the quantitative test which this form of adulteration has now forced every analyst to use. But if a qualitative test alone is to be employed I would urge that the best available one should be adopted, and I think there can be no doubt that that of Bellier gives the most useful results. This test (slightly modified) is as follows:

Solutions required: (1) An 8.5-per-cent solution of pure caustic soda in absolute alcohol; (2) acetic acid of such strength that 1.5 c.c. will neutralise 5 c.c. of the alkali solution; (3) 70-per-cent. alcohol (by volume) containing 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.16).

One gram of the oil is saponified with 5 c.c. of the alkali and neutralised with acetic acid. Cool the mixture to 20° C. and add 50 c.c. of the acid 70-per-cent. alcohol. A clear, or at most opalescent, solution will be formed (but see below) in the absence of arachis oil. The liquid should be allowed to stand for an hour at 20° C., and if 10 per cent. of arachis oil be present a distinct crystalline precipitate separates; if 5 per cent. be present a distinct precipitate separates, which is easily seen to be crystalline under the microscope.

If only a very faint flocculent precipitate separates which easily disappears on warming to 30° C., and which

has no crystalline structure, this may be disregarded. With 10 per cent. of arachis oil no mistake can be made as to the presence of the adulterant, and with even 5 per cent. an analyst, after a very small amount of experience, can at once discriminate between the crystalline precipitate due to arachis oil, and the trace of flocculent matter (which is uncommon) sometimes found with pure olive oils.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. PARRY.

Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the appreciatory article in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for March 25, on the late Dr. John Attfield, and the statements there expressed with regard to his personality will, I am sure, be fully endorsed by everyone who had only the slightest acquaintance with him, and especially by those who in days past had the great advantage of his thorough teaching. As one who never had this great privilege, but as one who was impressed by his attractive kindness, which was quite evidently the outcome of a truly ingramed nature, I should like to say a few words as to the versatility of his knowledge.

While holding the position of Keeper of the Museums in the Royal Gardens, Kew, I was asked in 1886 to give a lecture on some subject in economic botany before the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, of which Dr. Attfield was then President. The meeting was at the Watford Public Library, and the invitation to dine at Ashlands before the meeting contained the following agenda: "Do not hesitate to bring any friend." Of course I found a very hospitable reception. I chose for the subject of my lecture "Plants and their Uses," which gave me a very wide range over which to wander, including cinchona-barks, tea, cocoa, rubber, brush-fibres, walking-sticks, etc. The President was equal to the occasion in commenting on products quite outside the study of the pharmacist, and some points in his remarks may be of interest to record at the present time. With regard to botanical study by medical and pharmaceutical students, he said:

"It must be remembered that although both would derive great advantage from the fuller study of botany than they then prosecuted, they had very much else to learn, and a very short time to learn it in. The medical curriculum occupies four years. It would scarcely do to increase that time, and that was said not to be long enough for the medical student to learn all that it was desirable he should know."

Dr. Attfield's remarks on the subject of adulteration, to which I had alluded, are interesting in the light of what is occurring at the present day. He said:

"We heard a great deal nowadays about the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs. We did not hear so much, because they did not affect our health, about the adulteration of articles of clothing, brush-fibres, and such-like things, but he must say that he did not himself believe in any great extent of adulteration. Now and then there came a very clumsy attempt to cheat someone out of a shilling or a sovereign or two by putting stones in the articles, and he had himself found bullets in opium. In a very nice lump of opium he once found a mass of clay. But these were clumsy adulterations, and when found out the punishment came in the shape of no longer employing or dealing with So-and-So; and although they did now and then get illustrations of adulteration, he thought too much was made of the subject, and if every one of them as householders were to give their experience throughout the year, they would find food and drink 999 times out of 1,000 perfectly pure and genuine."

These remarks, it must be remembered, were made twenty-six years ago, and they show the confidence the Professor had in his fellow-creatures. As an illustration of the varied character of his knowledge, it was announced that at the following meeting of the Society he was to give an address on "The Laws of God in Nature," a lengthened syllabus of which he had prepared, commencing with Goethe on the greatness of the subject, Longfellow on its fascinating character, and concluding with Tennyson on Law and God in Nature.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN R. JACKSON, A.L.S.

Claremont, Lympstone, Devon.

A Colonial on the Curriculum.

SIR.—I have been very interested lately in the agitation for a new curriculum for the Pharmacy examination, eagerly reading your comments thereon and those of your correspondents, including the sage remarks of "Xrayser II." It may strike you as presumptuous in a mere "Colonial" to have even "ideas" regarding a model Pharmacy examination, and much more so perhaps if he makes suggestions, but having read, one gets ideas; hence this:

First and foremost it seems to me that an examination of this nature is held to prove the fitness or otherwise of the candidate to carry on the business (not "profession" or "calling") which he is entering. Having satisfied the examining body of his fitness, he is given a certificate to that effect; his fitness being determined in the case of pharmacy—firstly, from a purely educational point of view, by the Preliminary examination; and, secondly, that his practical knowledge of the business of pharmacy is such that he will not be a danger to the community when let loose from the examiners and given their certificate. I have nothing against the Preliminary examination: it is very necessary. But the "practical" examination, it seems to me, contains a tremendous amount of "unpractical" work which is neither useful nor ornamental. What practical use to a retail pharmacist in business is a profound knowledge of "Chemistry according to Newth" or "Attfield"? Does he ever use it? Does he ever keep abreast of it when he gets his papers? Does he ever test the KI on his shelves for As as an impurity? What practical purpose does it serve him to know that the formula for the first ingredient in the following—

Cocain.	hydroch.	...	...	gr. x.
Aq. dest.	ad ...	...	...	3ss.—M.

—is $C_{17}H_{21}NO \cdot HCl$? Having learned that such things as formulæ exist, and that H_2O is that of water, why not let it rest thereabouts? We are not analytical chemists! Neither are the great majority of us manufacturing chemists. Nearly all a retail chemist's stuff is supplied by the manufacturing chemist; then why not have an analytical examination for manufacturers, and let them guarantee their goods as answering B.P. tests—as most of them already do—and cut out the bulk of the chemistry paper from the Pharmacy examination?

Next is botany. It is a very pretty study, I admit (for those who care for it), but why in the name of pills make it an examination-subject? Did you ever see a pharmacist in these days of hustle grubbing about for flowers and herbs? Is it practical? Do we need to be versed in Natural Orders to be able to hand out sixpennyworth of chamomile-flowers? Then, why botany? The man who is wanted in the business is the practical man, not the grubber for herbs. It is things like that which make many of our pharmacists anything but business men.

Now we come to dispensing. The present examination is all it should be, and I hold that a pharmacist cannot know too much about it: it is primarily his business. Doses, strengths of potent drugs, solubilities, incompatibilities, etc., he should have at his finger-tips and be closely examined in. Materia medica in the same way, and the present examination meets the requirements exactly; but why rush botany on to the candidate with it?

Finally, let there be a paper on business—the science of business; method, bookkeeping, how to order, etc. Some of the business colleges of the world might be approached for their ideas on this, as well as practical business men, and the best of the suggestions put into a paper for examination. Touching the cutting-up of the examination, why cannot a candidate be credited with those subjects in which he has proved himself to be proficient? What possible reason can there be against it? It is far more likely to make a candidate thoroughly acquire the one subject for which he enters if allowed to enter singly for them, than if he "swats" up all together. Further than that, if he pays his entrance-fee to be examined he is quite entitled to that part of his money's worth which he has proven himself to be proficient in. As for the lecture courses suggested, where is the necessity if the examination is made a practical examination? It is only in the subjects for which a

pharmacist has no use in business that the candidate needs lectures. If there were any use for them—that is, if in daily business there was any use for a knowledge of analytical chemistry and botany—then the candidate would acquire those subjects in the same way as now he acquires a knowledge of, say, dispensing. Hence I say, Eliminate them. Furthermore, where does the man in the small country town stand a chance of taking lectures? The lecture course is all very well, but is it “practical”? Pharmacy is no longer for bookworms and herb-grubbers: it is for practical men—business men—and if a man acquires a sufficient practical knowledge of a practical business, never mind in what way, either through lectures, books, or behind the counter, then, I say, when he has this practical knowledge and can prove it in an examination, give him his certificate.

I am, etc.,

COLONIAL. (239/31.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among “C. & D.” readers.

The Latest in Hypo.

“1 lb. of high Pope.” A Birmingham subscriber (246/45) received this last week.

Appreciations.

“We consider the *C. & D. Diary* a veritable encyclopædia,” writes a Johannesburg firm (239/22).

“Chemists might as well try to do without light as without *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*,” writes a renewing subscriber (235/11).

The Latest from South Wales.

Customer: “I want some medicine for my girl.”

Pharmacist: “What is the matter with her?”

Customer: “Well, the doctor says she's amaniac and wants more blood in her.”—*F. C.* (226/32).

Cement for Recess Labels.

“I see by the *C. & D.*, March 18, that you say shellac is the best cement for recess labels. The American makers recommend resin 2 and yellow wax 1, mixed by heat and applied to bottle and label previously warmed. For the exchange or renewal of labels I can certify that this is a most convenient and satisfactory medium, and I should say preferable to shellac.”—*C. C.* (243/61).

Paregoric.

We have recently had handed to us a bottle labelled “Syrup of squills, castor oil, and paregoric (without opium)—poisonous,” with name and address of a drug-store. It was for a child two years old. In any case we should not have supplied tr. camph. co. B.P., for that ago—that is, if we knew it was for a child. However, the customer wanted “paregoric,” so we added a little camphor (spirit) and tr. benz. simp., which satisfied her. We should like to know how the preparation supplied by the drug-store could be described as “poisonous” when it is stated to contain no opium? I believe in the new schedule there is no limit to the amount of morphine in any preparation permitting it to be labelled otherwise than “poison.” We like to do the right thing, but would rather tell people straight out that we will not supply paregoric (B.P.) for infants. Can paregoric be interpreted as meaning any other preparation than tr. camph. co. B.P.?—*P. W.* (248/41).—[Paregoric is the British Pharmacopœia article; it is not illegal, however, to sell “paregoric (without opium)” provided the purchaser is informed at the time of sale that the article supplied is not ordinary paregoric, and it is labelled accordingly.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

“The Passing of the Pharmacist.”

A customer of mine handed in the following prescription with the query, “How much for eight doses?”:

Ammon. brom.	...	...	gr. xv.
Potass. brom.	...	...	gr. xv.
Liq. arsenicalis	...	...	℥ iij.
Tr. aurantii	...	...	℥ xxx.
Glycerin	...	...	℥ xxx.
Aqua ad	...	...	3j.

M. Ft. haust.

Sig.: 3j. every night at 7 P.M.

I inquired if a bottle was to be supplied, the customer answering “Yes.” I quoted 10d. “Oh, what a price!” said the customer; “the doctor told me I could make it up myself for 4d.” This doctor, I may say, is an esteemed physician. I explained to the customer the danger of dispensing this medicine, and finally succeeded in getting the job at a reduced price of 7d.—*Perplexed* (248/40).

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of “*The Chemist and Druggist Diary*,” 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

E. G. C. (242/2).—The words “Poison” and “Poisonous” are not synonymous in law. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, uses the word “Poisonous” for the articles mentioned in Section V., and that word must be used in labelling three mineral acids and soluble oxalates. The regulations for horticultural and agricultural poisons also require the word “Poisonous” to be indelibly printed, marked, or branded on each bottle, tin, drum, or cask containing liquid preparations, apart from the label, and the label must bear the word “Poison.”

White Rose (247/36).—In making income-tax returns deductions are allowed for repairs to premises occupied for the purpose of trade or manufacture, and for the supply or repair of implements, utensils, or articles employed therein, not exceeding the sum usually expended for such purpose, according to the average of the three years preceding. Deductions will not be allowed for premises bought or for alterations to premises, but some allowance may be permitted for removing fixtures and for new fixtures and fittings, which would be a matter of arrangement between you and the local assessor. You cannot treat such items as “Goods bought.”

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

Nemex (234/32).—A qualified assistant acting as manager and buyer in a retail business, as described by you, is worth in the open market 150*l.* a year.

J. B. (231/50).—WHITE FRENCH POLISH.—The following are recipes for this:

1. Bleached shellac	...	...	...	2 lb.
Sandarac	...	...	...	2½ oz.
Spirit	...	...	...	1 gal.
2. Bleached shellac	...	...	...	1½ lb.
Pale Manila copal	...	...	...	3 oz.
Pale resin	...	...	...	4½ oz.
Spirit	...	...	...	1 gal.

Dissolve.

Alpha (220/11).—It is impossible to give an opinion upon which you could act in regard to a chemist's business, the stock of which, apart from fittings and all the apparatus and utensils employed in the business, is valued approximately at the same figure as the year's turnover. An inspection of the stock and premises, as well as the business books, and other inquiries would have to be made before proper judgment could be arrived at. We do not undertake work of that nature. We have frequently pointed out that a chemist's business which turns over stock only once a year cannot, under present-day circumstances, be a profitable investment.

W. T. (224/73).—NAVEL-STRING DRESSING.—You cannot use anything better for dressing the cord than the mixture of powdered boric acid 5 oz. and iodoform 1 dr., recommended in “*Veterinary Counter-practice*”; or you may replace the iodoform with chinosol.

G. H. P. (240/58).—DESTROYING MOLES.—The best method of killing moles is to place pledgets of cotton-wool soaked with carbon bisulphide in the animal's runs and cover up the hole again. The vapour travels along the burrows and destroys any animal or insect life with which it comes in contact. As moles only feed on animal substances, poisoning is sometimes attempted by means of strychnine, worms being soaked in strychnine solution. The method seems to be only partly successful, as the mole prefers live food and has little taste for dead worms. Tar or creosote oil placed in the burrows causes the mole to desert its runs. Trapping with a horse-hair noose is also practised. It is a pity to attack moles unless they have become a nuisance, as these little animals are undoubtedly one of the farmer's best friends; they eat large quantities of insects that would otherwise be injurious to growing crops and aerate the ground by their burrowing. They are generally kept within limits by their natural enemies—weasels, owls, and buzzards.

A. E. P. (241/22).—THE CONSTIPATION JELLY is white soft paraffin, tinted with eosin and flavoured with peppermint.

W. H. O. (Queensland) (247/39).—BARBED-WIRE FENCE LIMENT:

Raw linseed oil	...	...	3xvj.
Potassium nitrate	...	...	3j.
Lead acetate	...	...	3j.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	3j.
Carbolic acid	...	...	3ss.

Mix the oil with the saltpetre and lead acetate, and slowly add the sulphuric acid, stirring continually; when cold pour off from the dregs, and add the carbolic acid.

Apply with a feather twice a day. Do not wash the sore at all.

BARBED-WIRE FENCE LOTION.

Copper sulphate	...	...	3j.
Iron sulphate	...	...	3j.
Zinc sulphate	...	...	3ss.
Alum	...	...	3ss.
Water	...	...	3xvj.

Dissolve.

Apply twice a day with a sponge.

C. N. (235/44).—HAIR-RESTORER.—The proportions of sulphur and lead acetate in hair-restorers vary; some contain 2 parts of sulphur to 1 part of acetate of lead. Calcareous precipitated sulphur is believed to be better than the pure because (1) it mixes more easily and (2) promotes decomposition of the lead acetate into sulphide. There is no direct proof of the latter surmise, but your observation with the non-calcareous variety that the dye does not go beyond a reddish-brown tint seems to favour the view. No doubt sulphur is used in great excess of that actually required for formation of sulphide (a fraction of a grain per pint), but without the excess the lotion does not do its work, and the sulphur is cheap. We agree with you that the smallest possible quantity of glycerin should be used, the following being a representative formula:

Lead acetate	...	...	3j.
Precipitated sulphur	...	...	3j.
Glycerin	...	...	3iss.
Perfume	...	...	3j.

Mix in a mortar and add—

Distilled water to ... 3viij.

J. H. P. (245/50).—The powders containing hydrarg. sulph. sub. should not be sold. The sulphide is a most uncertain therapeutic agent, and in some cases causes alarming symptoms. If you omit it from the powders and colour them with cochineal or carmine you will have a safe and effective preparation for young and old.

T. H. W. (246/51).—FATTENING TABLETS.—You do not say the source of the sample you send, but the prevailing fashion is to employ the glycerophosphates for flesh-forming. This medicament can be made into tablets, but is better administered with powdered milk (casein).

Scot (206/47).—SUGAR-BOILING.—The rationale of the process of sugar-boiling is that on heating sugar to 160° C. a definite allotropic modification of a glassy type is produced. This tends to become opaque on keeping owing to crystallisation again taking place. The reversion is prevented by the presence of a small quantity of invert sugar, which is generally produced in practice by adding to the sugar a small quantity of a vegetable acid. Cream of tartar, vinegar, and lemon-juice are employed. Invert sugar or glucose is free from any tendency to crystallise and, as already stated, has the property of retarding crystallisation in cane-sugar.

Vermo (241/38).—POWDER FOR DESTROYING WORMS ON LAWNS.—This has a basis of dried blood, cotton-meal, and bone-powder, the active ingredient being, we believe, mustard bran. A sample we examined some time ago contained a little colocynth.

Gallipot (244/39).—FINGER-NAIL POLISHING-STICK.—The basis of this is paraffin wax, which is mixed with tin oxide while melted. The proportion of tin oxide is about one in ten. The colour is managed with alkanet.

G. C. C. (235/54).—SUGAR-BOILING HARDENER.—See reply to "Scot" (206/47).

H. L. M. (219/44).—DESTROYING CRICKETS IN HOT-HOUSES.—One of the fumigation methods described in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1910, p. 217, should be employed.

Alligator (Barcelona) (202/61).—(1) INSECT-FLOWERS.—The Dalmatian insect-flower is *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*. The flowers are grown on a large scale in Dalmatia and are being cultivated in California. (2) LUMINOUS PAINTS are visible in the dark provided the painting has been exposed to strong light during the day. The paints are used in the

country for painting gates in parks so that they can be seen in the dark. We gave three formulæ for the paints in the *C. & D.*, July 16, 1910, p. 100. (3) ASSAY OF EAU DE JAVELLE.—The method of Proctor ("A Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing") is the simplest one for demonstrating that a sample is of full strength. A fluid drachm of the chlorinated-soda solution is mixed with potassium iodide 20 grains, water 1 oz., and hydrochloric acid 2 dr. A dark-brown solution results which is reduced to brownish-yellow by the addition of 10 grains of sodium hyposulphite, and entirely decolorised by an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. (4) The HERMITE ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS was invented by M. Eugène Hermite, 27 Rue de Cloys, Paris.

365 Margate (242/65).—TOOTH-PASTE SPECIMEN.—Notwithstanding what you say, we think the basis of the sample you send is soap, the difference you observed being due to the physical condition of the soap. The following is a suitable formula with which you can experiment:

White soap	...	...	3iiij.
Proof spirit	...	...	3iiij.

Dissolve by heat and add—

Precipitated chalk	...	...	3vj.
French chalk	...	...	3iiij.
Oil of peppermint	...	...	mXL.
Glycerin	...	...	3iss.

Proof spirit ... a sufficiency to make a soft paste.

A formula for another variety of dental-cream was given in the *C. & D.* Winter Number, p. 146.

J. E. C. (233/62).—AFFIXING LABELS ON TIN.—Various methods have been proposed for promoting the adhesion of labels on tins, but the following adhesives are characteristic of the pastes employed:

1. Rye-flour	...	...	8 oz.
Powdered acacia	...	...	1 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	2 oz.
Oil of cloves	...	...	40 drops

Rub the rye-flour and acacia to a smooth paste with 8 oz. of cold water and pour into a pint of boiling water, heating to obtain a thick product. Add the glycerin and oil of cloves when the paste has cooled.

2. Rice-starch	...	...	40 parts
Water	...	...	100 parts

Mix.

Glue	...	...	4 parts
Water	...	...	180 parts

Dissolve by heat and add gradually, with constant stirring, to the starch mixture. When thickening has taken place add sodium silicate 40 parts, and if it is desired to still further increase the adhesive properties of the paste add Bordeaux turpentine 20 parts.

F. N. (214/62).—CODE PRESCRIPTION.—The prescription is not intended to be dispensed except by the philanthropist who advertises the cure. You should explain to your customer that it is merely a dodge to get him to pay an exorbitant price for a few ordinary drugs.

J. T. D. (233/29).—CLEANING OLD VARNISH TINS.—You will probably find the cheapest method will be to boil the tins with caustic soda or potash, finishing with clean water to remove the alkali.

F. L. S. (233/21).—BAY RUM.—The addition of ext. quassiae will give a formula for bay rum that will be passed by the Board of Customs and Excise as suitable for employing with industrial spirit. Try the effect of 10 grains of the extract to the pint.

W. B. (247/22).—WOOD-WORMS IN FURNITURE.—The usual way of treating worm-eaten furniture is to soak the parts with paraffin or turpentine, but as the woodwork to which you refer is gilded you would probably find it better to employ benzene. It would be as well to try first an experiment to see that the inscription is not affected by the benzene.

Iod. (236/42).—IODISED OIL is prepared by repeatedly iodising sesame oil by means of iodine monochloride or by the action of hydriodic acid on poppy oil. A more easily-made oily solution of iodine is that prepared by dissolving iodine with or without an equal quantity of potassium iodide in oleic acid. The product is not colourless, but leaves practically no stain on the skin.

X. L. (242/66).—The CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING PASTE is best made by breaking down pink carbolic soap with water.

Salicyl (245/14).—EYE-LASH STIMULANT.—We suggest for this a soft ointment made by mixing ung. hyd. ox. rub. 3ij. and vaselin 5vj. This is applied at bedtime by means of a camel's-hair brush.

H. M. R. (241/39).—(1) **LAUNDRY-BLEACH.**—The usual strength for this is:

Chlorinated lime	...	...	1 lb.
Washing-soda	...	...	1½ lb.
Water	...	...	1 gal.

Allow to stand for a few days and filter.

If a little hydrochloric acid (say 5ij.) is added to each gallon of the filtered liquid the odour is more pronounced by reason of the chlorine that is liberated. If bicarbonate of soda is employed more free hypochlorous acid is obtained, and consequently a more active product.

(2) **STARCH-GLOSS JELLY.**—A similar preparation to your sample is made as follows:

White soap	...	...	28 oz.
French chalk	...	...	8 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the glycerin, and when cold mix with the French chalk.

B. X. Y. (241/6).—**TONIC SKIN-SPRAY.**—The composition of the sprays used on the skin by beauty specialists varies. The liquid generally contains a fair proportion of spirit usually in the form of eau de Cologne, while the astringent properties are imparted by the addition of alum, zinc sulphate, witch hazel distillate, or tannin, which are supposed to prevent wrinkles. Mercuric-chloride solution (5 or 6 grains to a pint of elder-flower water) is also employed as a skin-beautifier. These suggestions will put you on the track of preparing a suitable spray solution for your customer.

L. S. (235/27).—**INFANTS' FOOD.**—The effect of cooking wheat-flour is to rupture the starch granules and partly to dextrinise the starch. The flour requires cooking at a temperature of 320° F. The sugar should be mixed with the flour after it is cooked as the heat would caramelise it. In regard to the administration of starch foods to young infants, it was formerly held that starch should not be given at all to children under seven months, but recent investigations have shown that this is fallacious. You will find some suggestive information on the composition of infants' foods in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Phynne (238/46).—**CHROMATED GELATIN** becomes insoluble on exposure to light. After dissolving gelatin or glue in the usual manner there is added, in the dark, a solution of potassium bichromate. One ounce of bichromate is sufficient for 7 lb. glue.

Vivum (240/1).—The reference to "green sulphur" should have been to the 1910 *Diary*.

W. R. M. (Wellington, N.Z.) (240/60).—We know of no book on the manufacture of surgical appliances.

Parchment (241/8).—**RESTORING OLD WRITING.**—The application of ammonium-sulphide solution will darken the faded writing on the old parchment. Experiment with a small area first.

W. M. (245/38).—**BOOT-DRESSINGS.**—We gave fifteen formulæ in the *C. & D.*, August 27, 1910, p. 354, to which please refer.

W. E. R. (245/16).—**SHELLAC** can be dissolved in solution of borax or sodium carbonate. The process consists in boiling together shellac 2 oz., borax 2 oz., water 20 oz. The borax can be replaced by the like amount of sodium carbonate.

Radix (241/41).—**LIQ. AMMON. ACET. CONC. (1-7).**—The following is a formula supplied recently by one of our subscribers:

Acid. acetic. glacial. (50°)	...	4 lb.
Liq. ammon. fort. (.880)	...	3 lb. 11 oz.
Pulv. ammon. carb.	...	1 oz.
Aquam q.s. ad	...	1 gal.

This is prepared on the lines of the official liquor. Proctor's lead-acetate test being employed to indicate the end reaction.

Rad. Gent. (230/56).—**CARBOLIC OIL** for anointing the skin of scarlet-fever patients is used of the strength of 1 in 50.

E. F. (239/67).—The Society of Chemist-Opticians admits as assistants those who are not qualified opticians. Inquire of Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, Hon. Secretary, 25 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N.

G. D. (233/20).—**CORDIAL AND ESSENCE MAKING.**—Additional books to "Pharmaceutical Formulas" are Stevenson & Howell's "Aërated Beverages, Cordials, etc." (7s. 6d.) and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s "Notes on the Manufacture of Aërated Waters, Cordials, Brewed Beers, etc." The books are published by the firms mentioned.

R. W. B. (237/51).—**LAWN-SAND.**—See *C. & D.*, July 30, 1910, p. 212. Read also the article on "Weeds" in the 1910 *Diary* (p. 217).

Lochaber (218/13).—**BOOK ON RHEUMATISM.**—The following are three modern works: MacLagan's "Rheumatism: its Nature, Pathology, and Treatment" (10s. 6d., 1896); Hawthorne's "Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis, and Subcutaneous Nodules" (2s. 6d., 1900); Symes' "Rheumatic Diseases" (5s., 1905).

H. S. (234/39).—The by-product of the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas from pure bicarbonate of soda and sulphuric acid is a solution of sodium sulphate. All you require to do is to filter the solution, reduce the bulk by evaporation, and allow to crystallise.

F. I. (234/16).—**PINE INHALANT.**—The formula you require is as follows:

Ol. cajuputi	...	...	3j.
Ol. eucalypti	...	...	3j.
Ol. pini	...	...	3j.
Terebene	...	...	3j.
Ether	...	...	3j.
Menthol	...	...	3j.
Camphor	...	...	gr. xl.
Misce.			

T. V. H. (Sholapur) (238/39).—**THE HALF-HEADACHE** OF INDIA accompanying the tropical noonday is probably due to relaxation of the arterioles of the head causing pressure on the nerves, or it may even be due to the pressure of air in the frontal sinuses, or to hyperæmia of the brain. We would suggest sponging the forehead and root of the nose with iced water, or sniffing a pinch or two of snuff (this would tend to clear the frontal sinuses). The regular taking of drugs would not be advisable, but the most likely ones to try would be 10 grains of phenazone or of phenacetin, preferably in effervescent form in iced water.

C. D. S. (234/74).—**ADVICE TO A WIFE.**—The only book of the kind you refer to with which we are acquainted is Chavasse's "Advice to a Wife on the Management of Her Own Health" (Churchill, 2s. 6d.). There is also a companion volume, "Advice to a Mother on the Management of Her Children."

W. S. (223/25).—(1) **ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.**—The book which comes nearest to your requirements is Menschutkin's "Analytical Chemistry" (Macmillan, 15s.). You could probably see a copy of the work at a local technical library and judge whether it is suitable for your needs. (2) **BOOKS ON CONFECTIONERY.**—Skuse's "Complete Confectioner" (Bush, 7s. 6d.); Clark, "All About Sweet-making" (Menzies, 2s. 6d.); Weatherley's "Art of Boiling Sugar" (Baird, Philadelphia); Huling's "American Candy-maker" (Huling, Philadelphia).

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1861.

The United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

Since the successful and influential meeting at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, on the 23rd of January, 1861, the Executive Committee and the energetic Secretary of the New Society have not been idle. In our last number we had nothing sufficiently definite to report to make a special paragraph, but the work was going steadily on, notwithstanding. In a Society of this kind, the component parts of which are scattered all over the country, it necessarily takes time to communicate with present and future members; and though our Journal is freely and cheerfully placed at the service of the promoters, to aid them in this task, we only appear once a month, and so far our assistance is limited. Of the eight hundred members who had joined the Association, according to the last account rendered, one had belonged to the provinces, and the Committee are very properly anxious that absent friends shall be as fully consulted and represented as the metropolitan adherents. In all their applications to the various gentlemen of influence and standing requested to act as president, vice-presidents, treasurers, auditors, etc., of the New Society, they have been governed by the desire to see every class, or interest connected with the trade, possessing a mouth-piece and guardian at the Board. Mr. Alderman Dakin, of the well-known firm of Dakin & Co., wholesale druggists, Abchurch Lane, London, has kindly consented to act as president, and the Society may be warmly congratulated upon this acquisition. The official position of this gentleman as a leading member of the chief corporation in the world, although his least qualification for the chair he has been asked to fill, will not be without its value in helping the Society forward.